Germany's towns and cities

Let's take Bremen: both city and. port where, however, in the Schnoor district, picturesque alleys, once the home of medieval craftsmen, and 500-year-old gabled houses are to be found. Or the small township of Münzenberg in Hesse, with its castle. Or Fritziar, with half-timbered buildings; alcoves, fountains and lanes dating

from times when people still went on foot or rode in mail-coaches. Great cities but also fairvtale-like towns no larger than a football pitch. Then again, the modern aspect as in West Berlin's Märkisches Viertel or Hansa-Viertel, created by famous architects from all over the world. A journey through Germany's towns and

cities is like a study trip, excl and amusing. Just think of all restaurants offering special (and the many small tavens nearly every cornert





A STORY OF THE STATE OF

Annual Control of the second the state of the first and an arrivers key military role in 55 (1) Sec. (1)

he German Tribune

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Reinforcing Nato a fact of political life

acts of world affairs oblige Ameriad Western Europe to reinforce security and steadily consolidate

held on either side of the Atlantic rishful thinking confuses a neces-

realled America's strength and is sing it in US foreign and defence g whereas in Europe, and certainly any, there is a growing sense of

one of Nato. This is why the et hint of criticism of US policy of a vague but perceptible anticanism at the boundary between st and West in Europe give rise to tely in Washington too.

This suriety is expressed in different m depending whether those who he it are career diplomats who, deoccasional outbursts, are, as State ment official, engaged in long-

atively they are members of the House staff for whom the degree ti-communism is the yardstick of allies' loyalty, to the Western, al-

one view currently held in the pital is that parts of Europe, espehe Federal Republic of Germany,

IN THIS ISSUE

ses on budget compromise.

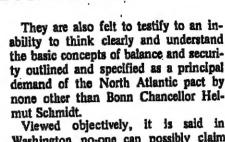
harat scuttles home :

aught in a groundswell of pacifism

in Bonn politics it would mark end of a community that has kept Prace in Europe for over a quarter 1 century, since Nato without Bonn

the fire instance, dismisses as a protective the frely formed North Atlantic

fulest demonstrations against Nato DELITION MODERNISATION (COMMUNICATIONS) let to indicate a misinterpretation of DELIFICATION OF disarmament negotiations of disarmament negotiations of post-Vietnam sentiment even beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Franks they recent the post-Vietnam sentiment even they may be morally actuated.



Washington no-one can possibly claim that the projected stationing of modern medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic would make Germany a nuclear battlefield America would surrender to save itself from destruction in war.

The effect would be the exact opposite, to enhance the US commitment to

It ought also to be possible to discuss in a common-sense manner military options such as the neutron bomb designed to offset East Bloc superiority in terms of tanks and conventional troop

These assertions can be backed up by fact, but it depends who makes them in Washington, since there is often a lack of coordination at the moment.

Secretary of State Haig, given his knowledge of Western Europe and its heads of government, is an advocate of the views held on the other side of the Atlantic. Haig tries to harmonise these views with the President's foreign policy guidelines, and he is more aware of European sensitivities than other members of the Reagan administration who are only just embarking on their foreign

policy careers. He is banking on personal relationships, the most important of which as he sees it is his acquaintanceship with Helmut Schmidt.

Other advisers of President Reagan's including Defence Secretary Weinberger, feel priority ought to be given to the na-



At the foreign ministers meeting: from left Emilio Colombo (Italy), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Lord Carrington (Britain), Claude Cheysson (France) and James Dooge

Pride of place has certainly been given to bridging America's strategy gap by the end of the decade.

Mr Weinberger is less inclined than Mr Haig to pay heed to European sensitivities in general and German sensitivities in particular.

Important advisers to the President regard Bonn's Ostpolitik as pursued in the days of Willy Brandt with the deepest suspicion.

Detente, they feel, was the Keynote of an era in which the Europeans lulled themselves into a sense of false security whilst Moscow went on to the advance.

The same advisers reckon to have rediscovered France as a loyal partner despite the fact that President Mitterrand is a Socialist.

In Bonn there is an inclination to view Mr Reagan as a President who is not interested in negotiations with Moscow because he would prefer to see US military supremacy restored.

This too is mistaken. The President Continued on page 2



The Foreign Ministers of the EEC Ten met in strict seclusion near London to review a wide range of inter-

Details of agreements in anticipation of the Common Market summit in London at the end of November were not immediately forthcoming.

But there can be no doubt that in addition to EEC issues the Foreign Ministers exchanged views on the Middle East, Afghanistan, Central America, Poland and ties with the United States and

South Africa. Observers noted that assessments of the Middle East differed. Britain's Lord Carrington, as current chairman of the Council of Ministers, would like to supervise European bids to arrive at a set-

He is accordingly in favour of a Euro-Arab ministerial conference, but all that was officially announced was that ministers were to "carefully follow" developments in the Middle East.

Complete agreement is unlikely to have been reached on South Africa ett-The Common Market countries condemn the South Africa military operations in southern Angola but Britain for one abstained in the Security Council.

This may have been intended to indicate that Whitehall objects to the presence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in

the region too.
Framing a joint policy on curbing costly farm surpluses in Europe is sure to have been full of problems.

He also hopes to settle the longstanding dispute over fishing rights and to arrive at uniform measures against inflation and linemployment.

Freudenberg

and no longer be Nato.

At to American ears it is a insulting it is incomprehensible when Egon



Berlin memories

is felt apply and a territorial word over the The mayor of West Berlin, Richard von Weizsäcker (left) makes a point to Roger Jackling The mayor or west serin, nichard von weizsagker (left) makes a point to hoger Jackling (second from left) Jean Sauvagnergues and Kenneth Rush (right) who as Bonn ambassadors respectively for Britain, France and the USA 10 years ago were signatories ampassaudis respectively and the Berlin in 1971. They were in Berlin again this month to to the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin in 1971; They were in Berlin again this month to appropriate the Source of the Physics o with poverty

With only weeks to go h north-South summit in it

the 154 UN member-countries

for joint action.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Schmidt arms stand gets Moscow hopping mad.



Chancellor Schmidt has roused Soviet Lire again. What Moscow holds against him this time is that he is not as keen as the Kremlin is on the Krefeld

The Krefeld Appeal, a petition against Nato missile modernisation, has been accompanied by pacifist moves.

The Russians are particularly incensed by Herr Schmidt's comment that opponents of missile modernisation are communist-influenced and not to be

Tass trained heavy propaganda artillery on this assertion, comparing the Chancellor with President Reagan, who viewed all national liberation movements as communist intrigues.

As an advocate of the US administration Herr Schmidt now dismissed as communist machinations the deepseated and just anxiety of the peoples of Europe about their fate, the Soviet news egency said.

The Krefeld Appeal and the 1.2 million signatures collected in support of it have been given full-scale coverage in Soviet news reports.

In commentaries there has also been a regular mention of the moral earthquake that has begun to shake the foundations of Nato's missile modernisation decision in the wake of President Reagan's resolve to go ahead with the neutron

Soviet readers, listeners and viewers have been told that a movement of mass opposition to Bonn's arms policy is in progress in the Federal Republic of

Chancellor Schmidt, they are led to believe, is being undemocratic in failing

to heed this background: "The Chancel lor is misjudging the situation in his own.

This sweeping criticism marks a clear return by the Soviet propaganda machine to an anti-Bonn course.

Herr Schmidt and his Foreign Minister, Herr Genscher, had been viewed more circumspectly and accused, at worst, of a strange turn of logic.

In Izvestia, for instance, he and Defence Minister Apel were said to be contradictory in their views on the basing of neutron devices in Germany.

But the general tenor was ironic the implication belong that Bonn had to make the best of a bad decision by Washington.

Prayda said that the Chancellor had only recently sought to explain to President Reagan, impressed by the neutron earthquake, why massive opposition to missile modernisation was being voiced in the Federal Republic.

Then, suddenly, the Soviet media sounded a tougher note. Yet a detail indicated that the Soviet leadership did not want to exaggerate its criticism.

It was not going to go all out in its propaganda broadside on Bonn, doubtbecause Mr Brezhnev is due to visit Bonn in November and economic talks are due to be held with Bonn's Economic Affairs Minister Lambsdorff at the end of September.

The detail was that only one of the leading Soviet dailies, Zelskaya Zhizu, carried the full text of the Tass attack on Chancellor Schmidt.

The others, including Pravda, left out the final paragraph, which was the most caustic in its criticism.

Manfred Abelein, Bonn Opposition spokesman on the Bundestag foreign relations committee, said the Soviet media attack on Herr Schmidt shed an illuminationg light on the current state of relations between Bonn and Moscow.

Foreign Minister Genscher must without delay object in the strongest terms to this Soviet intervention in German domestic affairs.

Dr Abelein was not at a loss to account for the attack on the Chancellor by the Soviet leadership.

One was bound to assume, he said, that the intention was to create an atmosphere'in which the visit to Bonn by Mr Brezhnev could be called into ques-Wilfried Schäfer

(Rheinische Post, 2 September 1981)

Reinforcing Nato

Continued from page 1 would be happy to negotiate, but from a

position of strength. Were it not for the western seaboard of the Atlantic, America would become

a fortress from which there was no es-North America is, of course, an enormous sub-continent with widespread, if covert, isolationist sentiment that would be strongly voiced in Congress if Capi-

tol Hill were to feel Europe really was decoupling. But the US national interest runs very much counter to any such idea, and one of the consistent features of post-war US policy has been the importance attached

to the Federal Republic of Germany. This importance must on no account be sacrificed to a mere temporary tenor

America must come to understand that a fear of war and a German national identity upset by economic ups and downs are grist to the mill of vociferous minorities whose efficacy could be further stimulated by US scepticism.

Germany for its part would do well to appreciate the value of partnership on an equal basis and realise that different people may hold the reins of power under the Reagan administration but basic values remain unchanged.

The Atlantic dialogus must be reactivated in a new guise, otherwise we will end upthinking at cross-purposes, to our mutual disadvantage but to Moscow's Jan Relfenberg

(Frank furter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 September 1981)

sibility to be shared. takable in the economic sector, where

least developed countries it has

demand for a 100-per-cent income

overall development aid was an a

But in view of economic warming

deadline. It was also unable touler

able conference outcome.

list of donors.

The German Tribin

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Getting to grin HOME AFFAIRS

Hard bargaining before coalition agrees on budget compromise

And it is hard to see how this will

But even the budget that has finally

been agreed upon as the smallest com-

mon denominator between the two par-

ties is not what the SPD and FDP pre-

It is not proof of the "determination

to cope with the difficult process of ad-

justing to the new economic situation of

the 1980s while preserving the substance

Only the basic data in the DM240bn

budget are correct. On paper, the coali-

tion partners have actually managed to

stick to the budget framework they

Thus Bonn intends to manage on a

et in 1982. Except for tobacco, cham-

The coalition still stands and the

1982 budget was not the acid test

SPD and FDP leaders congratulated

each other on "having had the strength

to make the necessary decisions despite

But that is only one side of the coin.

The other side is less glowing. The

compromise reached on 2 September

was evidently the outcome of extremely

tough and dramatic negotiations which

took, the coalition to the very brink of

There were moments when some saw

the end of the 12-year Social-Liberal era.

which common ground was found?

exception rather than the rule.

has resorted to such questionable prac-

tices as shifting money from the pen-

In other areas, too (such as the civil

There remains the very real concern

initial differences of views."

breaking up.

of the common reform policy."

agreed on in late July.

give the business community any con-

made a fresh bid in Paris to part two days of marathon cabinet meetings in Bonn the government has come up with the dialogue between industrials 1982 draft budget. It limits spending to DM240.77bn. Among the most important rei are cutbacks in child allowences and increased taxes for tobacco, champagne and The poorest of the poor at in the cut by one per cent and illegal work is to be curtailed.

They have a per capita incomed the SPD's determination to remain than \$250 a year, a combined has a power and its fear of the advent stake of less than 10 per cent of the Reagan/Thatcher policy in this GNP and a population of which the sound a comenting agent than 20 per cent can read or with the Bonn coalition.

These are the criteria by which impromises have been reached over tries such as Bangladesh, Ugana trial African Republic and Haitlest Social Democrats and their Free least developed countries.

They are four of the 31 countries and baye derived least secret formula is solicy.

have derived least profit from more policy. The Paris talks could have that a gigantic and disappointing been held at a less favourable had a gigantic and disappointing however. In a recession it is him a spilled partners are not even at

make headway towards ald tight the coalition partners are not even at-proved clusive even in economic to the proved clusive even in economic to the provention of the provent

Begins and the employment situation demost industrialised countries, at a final (as it must) the SPD wants to lopment aid is no exception to the list demand for government measthat cuts are being made in some to boost employment.

that cuts are being made in good the liberals, on the other hand, have Bonn rates third in the well it is necord that they would then the United States and France, as a said on additional cutbacks in social vider of development aid. In six benefits.

Two cheers only for this Bonn was unable to committed by balance sheet

to the developing countries denti distrialists, bankers and the CDU a three- or fourfold increase in the all criticised the coalition's sector development aid this deal.

Third World militants at as the internally riven SPD/FDP maximum demands and lamin toon," opposition leader Helmut call by President Mitterrand for the sid, is no longer in a position to with the state finances. The change So the Paris talks seemed dat a manced by FDP leader Hans-Dietrich the confrontation.

The industrialised countries can be in an article for Esslinger Zeitung.

If the world economy, for enter dection, Kohl said, the Bonn gocountries that cannot complain of the world economy for enter is faced with an unprecedentcial shortfall, the petroleum experies said crisis which has developed into
shoulder more of the burden of the burden with the said crisis."

District the petroleum experies said crisis which has developed into shoulder more of the burden with the said crisis."

District the petroleum experies said crisis which has developed into shoulder more of the burden with the said crisis."

There are many reasons which is the straight of them more than other.

Light the Bonn government than other.

Light the Bonn government than other.

Light the Bonn government and Bonn govern

spending cutbacks and the reducin borrowing a BDI spokesman were essentially correct but they at best stabilise only the 1982

sions fund to the unemployment fund. service pay), the government has proved incapable of using the financial straits as a lever with which to introduce genuine structural changes in the service. Ruente employment would be to that the coalition, while having mastered business - not least by "cutting

new tax increases, and borrowing is to be reduced from more than DM40bn this year to DM26.5bn in 1982. But these figures are no more than

balance sheet acrobatics. They say noth-

ing about the desirability of the cutbacks nor do they give a true picture of the savings actually achieved. What the figures do not say is that

the Social Democratic finance minister and the Free Democratic minister of economic affairs only last spring still spoke of a savings target of DM20bn.

Moreover, of the actually saved DM15bn, DM3bn is not genuine savings because it is only temporarily to be shifted from the almost empty pensions fund coffers to the totally empty unemployment fund.

In addition, the budget benefits from the fact that the Bundesbank is in a position to boost it by some DM6bn in

Although it knew better, the coalition has not managed to shift spending to investments that could secure employ-

The new budget provides some tax relief for the small businessman and in the housing sector it might bolster construction to the tune of several thousand units. But that is a drop in the ocean considering the housing shortfall.

mere four per cent increase in the budg-The billions in subsidies for farmers and the privileges of the civil service pagne and spirits, there are to be no

Here it was the FDP that defended these privileges, despite the fact that it constantly speaks of the need for a free

have remained virtually intact except for

a paltry few hundred million in cut-

Instead of putting the paring knife to these privileges, the Free Democrats wanted to cut down on unemployment benefits as if there were much that could be taken from this weakest segment of our society - except of course by stopping abuse.

There is naturally the question as to whether this whole fiscal consolidation measure has not come at exactly the wrong time. As the liberals see it, there can be no doubt that, the period of affluence having come to an end (marked by growing unemployment, a much too high inflation rate, inadequate investment and whacking current account deficits), the challenge can only be met through market forces rather than government measures

Warning against too severe cutbacks

Even Karl Schiller, generally considered the main supporter of the British-American supply-side policy and who attended the final round of cabinet talks. warned against going overboard with

He said: "In a depression, we must go all-out in boosting the economy."

So the SPD's pet employment programme could still come - out of ne-

(Frankfurter Kundschau, 4 September 1981)

Attempt at an austerity package



the improved tax relief for home builders and the fact that no income limitations were introduced for child subsidies will make it easier for the packet to pass the CDU/CSU-dominated Bun-

not the Bundesrat. It lies in the fact that the tough and implacable bargaining over the budget and the final giving in with gnashing teeth cannot leave the coalition unscathed.

FDP ranks that accompanied the cabinet talks clearly demonstrate the disenchantment of each coalition partner with the other — and this is

The anger over the jettisoning by the wound:

The same goes for cutbacks in unemployment benefits which many Social

again have to make an all-out effort to keep the number of opponents in its own ranks low enough not to jeopardise a majority in parliament.

Decisions which in former years the coalition cabinet made with considerable ease have become extremely difficult. There is now a deep disagreement on such key issues as economic and social policy. And economic developments have added a dramatic quality to these differences of view.

Mutual faith has clearly diminished. And it is equally obvious that the Free Demograts can once more toy with the idea of a change in coalition partner in that there are wide areas, especially where economic issues are concerned where the FDP is clkoser to the opposition CDU than to its own coalition pa-

This has naturally increased the mistrust among SPD ranks. But this would not worry the top coalition leaders unduly if now that the budget has been decided upon they could count on fair winds ahead.

The thouble is that there are only more storms in the offing marked by growing economic difficulties, the discussion on the Nato modernisation decision and tricky state elections next year (which the Greens as a fourth party have made even more dicey). Seen in this light, the Storm the coali-

tion has just weathered is not yet over.

P E M

A s expected, the UN Security Council let South Africa off virtually scotfree on its military operations in Angola. Pretoria need no more than shrug its

shoulders. Premier Botha is sure to have counted, from the planning stage, on the United States using its Security Council veto to prevent effective UN condemna-

tion of the operations.

The South Africans do not attach much importance to anyone else's opinions in any case, including those of the European countries. South Africa's ambassador in Bonn

recently explained, with no beating about the bush, why his government was so unconcerned. South Africa, he said, had an abundance of natural resources Europe could

Where the United States was concerned Pretoria did not even need to try and justify intervention; this task had long been successfully been accomplished by Cuban, troops and Soviet advisers sta-

tioned in Angola. Since the advent of the Reagan administration the South Africans have been able to play the communist card to even greater effect. Communist activities have long been

noted by Washington not only in southern

South Africa reverts to hard line

with Libya's Colonel Gaddati in particular pulling the strings on Moscow's be-

So the US government regards South Africa as a stabilising factor and as of strategic importance in guarding the Cape route for oil shipping from the Middle East.

So Washington attaches little importance to whether the South African invasion of Angola and destruction of Swapo bases is merely a matter of Namibia

It is surely not being overspeculativeto surmise that South Africa intended to flex its muscles not only at Swapo and Angola but also at the other front-line

Since Mr Botha took over power in Pretoria a little over three years ago there have been repeated signs that South Africa regarded cooperation not confrontation with its neighbours even with Marxist Mozambique, as the better, this is merely lip service. prospect of survival. Ewald Stein Africa but also in north and east Africa, in This trend has certainly been unmis-

black African countries have increasingly come to be regarded as major export The South African government made no secret of the fact that business was

booming. Statistics were proudly presented to prove that exports to 40 black African countries, including all the front-line states and despite the total trade embar-

go declared by the OAU last year, had increased by more than 50 per cent. Trade with black Africa was said to have skyrocketed to an impressive

In invading Angola South Africa now seems to have reverted to a hard line. Prosperous black African countries are

viewed with suspicion. The Botha government appears to have decided after all that power needs to be demonstrated and benefit to be derived from disunity among the frontline states.

At the latest OAU summit they all pledged themselves to solidarity and a ioint struggle against South Africa again. But experience has shown and Pretoria is by ne means alone in realising that

(Handelsbistt, & September 1981)

fills decisions on new spending, the

hove the working conditions of prithe way as no get a not a control of the land of the l on unproductive state spending."

Harman and the company rakfutter Rundschau, 4 September 1981)



But what is the decisive element? Is it that a compromise was reached in the

end or is the obvious tediousness with But the true danger to the coalition is ..The coalition! has clearly come: up with a major effort at austerity. The budget will grow at a slower rate than inflation, meaning that it will shrink in

The enraged comments in SPD and Borrowing will be greatly curtailed and yet cutbacks that could put the brakes in the long run on certain sectors ng have remained the pronounced in the SPD. Instead, the government has benefited from the Bundesbank's super profit and

FDP of the SPD's employment programme (which, seen objectively, was questionable anyway) complete with the attendant surtax on income tax is a wound that will not heal easily. And growing unemployment and union criticism in its wake must add salt to the

this year's problems, will be faced with Democrats will see as a step backwards. the same thing in 1982: But the budgetary decisions that were " theoming debate by SPD MPs on the made have certainly lowered one hurdle: budget. And the SPD leadership will

Thomas Löffelholz

(Stutigarter Zeitung, 3 September 1981)

INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

Blow by blow of the bout to secure access to West Berlin

The events that led up to the signing L ten years ago of the Four Power Agreement on Berlin were dramatic and

A chronology: on 23 August 1961, the GDR barred West Berliners from access to the Eastern part of the city. February and March 1962 saw serious interference with air traffle in the air corridors between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. Road traffic was hampered in June 1963.

On 12 June 1964, the Soviet Union and the GDR declared West Berlin an "Independent political entity."

A Bundestag session in West Berlin on 25 June 1964 served as a pretext to the East to temporarily block all road and rail access to the divided city.

Starting from 13 April 1968, Cabinet members and senior officials of the Federal Republic of Germany were barred from travelling through the GDR. Chicanery along the access routes became regular.

On 13 August 1961 the GDR began building the Berlin Wall and relations between the two Germanies became icler than ever.

The following years saw no improvement. Ties worsened, if anything.

Following much legal acrobatics by the Berlin Senate, West Berlin once more' succeeded on 17 December 1963 in obtaining concessions to enable. West Berliners to visit their relatives in the East over Christmas.

This pass arrangement was subsequently extended four times.

But then came Christmas 1966. No passes at all were issued to West Berliners - in other words the agreement was allowed to run out.

The GDR said this was because no common ground could be found for the designation of various GDR authorities. This was important as it would obliquely have entailed the recognition of the GDR's statehood.

But Bonn and the West were not yet prepared to recognise the existence of the GDR in any form.

Thus, apart from an authority that issued passes for special hardship cases. the West Berliners were now totally out off from their kin in East Berlin and

The construction of the Wall on 13 August 1961 divided the former Reich capital once and for all. It also marked the failure of any policy aimed at reuniting Germany by incorporating into West Germany that "phenomenon between the Rivers Elbe and Oder" which could not be permitted to have an identity as a state because the reunification aim precluded this.

The shock waves caused by the con-struction of the Wall were, however, not sufficient to prompt Bonn to abandon its old-style reunification policy.

It tried to schieve some easing of the difficulties for the people in both Germanies through negotiation: 1912 a

In doing so, Bonn also hoped to improve relations with the other Germany.

A few half-hearted attempts in that direction were made by Bonn but they failed due to resistance in the government's own ranks and bedause the in-



itiators of these moves lacked the neces-

vernment of CDU and SPD broke off diplomatic relations with three Third World countries because they had recognised the GDR. So there was little fundamental change in the 1960s.

It was not until the end of that decade, when the SPD-FDP coalition took over in Bonn, that the new Ostpolitik began, the road having been paved by the Moscow and Warsaw treaties and the meetings in Erfurt and Kassel between Chancellor Willy Brandt and GDR Premier Willi Stoph. Bonn's 20-point programme presented at these meetings was to prove instrumental.

One of the foremost aims of the new Ostpolitik was to improve the situation in'and around Berlin by bindingly laying

down certain rights and obligations on both sides. The rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers regarding Berlin and Germany as a whole were to remain

March 1970 saw the beginning of Four Power talks on Berlin. And in November of the same year Bonn State Secretary Egon Bahr and his GDR opposite number Michael Kohl began a series of talks that later led to the conclusion of a transit agreement for traffic between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin after more than 70 meetings in the course of two years.

All this culminated in the conclusion a basic treaty governing relations between the two German states.

Earlier, on 3 September 1971 - or exactly ten years ago - the Four Powers signed an agreement guarantesing unhampered access to West Berlin and close ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Western part of the divided city, thus ensuring the viability of West Berlin and providing more freedom of movement for its people,

The tedious negotiations that were frequently on the brink of foundaring were conducted by Jean Sauvagnargues for France: Pyotr Abrassimov for the Soviet

Union; Roger Jackling for Britain; and Kenneth Rush for the United States.

One of the main aspects of the agreement, however, was that the USSR and with it the GDR renounced any future use of West Berlin as an instrument of blackmail. They thus for the first time shouldered responsibility for unhampered access to the city and renounced the use of Berlin's tricky legal position to redefine the city's status at

The GDR, which had previously imposed stiff controls at border checkpoints, causing traffic jams and long queues of vehicles, and had arbitrarily arrested people as it pleased, had to forfeit some of this sovereignty over the

Apart from a few incidents. West Berliners and other visitors from the West were henceforth able to use the transit routes without much bureaucratic hin-

Naturally, the price the West in general and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular had to pay was stiff.

Bonn had to come to terms with the fact and publicly recognise that it was dealing with an equal partner with all the characteristics of statehood.

It also had to come to terms with the fact that the ties between the Western sectors of Berlin and the free part of Germany, could be maintained and developed further but that in doing so Bonn also had to admit that "the three Western sectors are not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and that they may not be governed by it in

The Four Power Agreement did not rid Berlin of its impossible legal and geographical situation. But together with the follow-up agreements, it made the position of the city more tolerable.

For instance: 25 million trips to the DR were made in 1970. Ten years later, the figure was at 8 million, among them more than 3 million people from West Berlin who had been barred from access to the GDR since 1 July 1952.

Travel from the GDR to the Federal Republic of Germany and to West Berlin is infrequent compared with travel in the opposite direction.

Even so, an annual 1.5 million old age

pensioners from the GDR via Federal Republic of Germany to the layerd, some seriously, in three Berlin.

But the number of people unit industry. The blasts, thought to have age of 60 for women and 65 for me the work of terrorist organisations, lowed to visit West Germany to the work of terrorist organisations, lowed to visit West Germany to the prosecutor's office.

40,000 to 50,000 a year, Still, the prosecutor's office.

Was impossible before 1972.

13 September 1981 - No. 1064 - 13 September 1981

access on transit waterways."

come even worse.

Journalists from the Federal Ro

are now allowed to report from

GDR - though their would all

tions are difficult and have been

But even such limited home

The Four Power Agreement of

tember 1971 has been one of the fi

on which all the other accords as would have been impossible to as difficult German situation what sound basis for Berlin to press

stant friction over the city.

The Four Power Agreement

from perfect and has led to from

ferences of opinion on the interes

of individual provisions. Yet ile p

a whole has withstood all vicishus

West relations has not serious;

Even such a serious breich

substance and the spirit of the

ment as the arbitrary increase GDR of the compulsory and

resulting reduction in trave has a fected the essence of the Agreement Both sides appreciate its value by own interests.

Both sides appreciate to own interests.

Even now, when it has become ionable to speak of the files detente and the utopian idea is detente and the utopian imagine as

based on; it is hard to imagin a situation in and around Registration

like today without afte for Agreement and how the legis

war hetween the superported to feet. Central Europe, without the

absorbers that were provided a

tember 1971. Hans-Herbell (*

THE CHERRY PLANT OF PRINCIPLE SERVER

money visitors have to exchang

Even the rapid deterioration di

work would have been unthinkly

fore these agreements.

on health; non-commercial nesting extremists.

transfers; sporting events; point by think the bomb blast was the ments; improvements for most black of either a Revolutionary Cell veterinary agreements; working bran what is left of the Red Army and natural gas deposits along but the have no idea what strategy lies of the border; the waiving of self-the have no idea what strategy lies

for commercial traffic; the mast in the attacks," says a high-ranking sewage from West Berlin through in concerned with the case, "and GDR; assistance in case of action the emphasis is on US installations waterways near the border; and a faricular. But the general objective is construction of a more efficients in." station, for freight. This is just right of terrorist activity along these

to have intensified in recent months. Moreover, transit routes to Being 2 February bombs found in two US improved, for instance through the disopters at Budingen were defused at struction of the Hamburg-Beile in the minute.

Even before the conclusion of Four Power Agreement, partial the links between East and West were re-established (in Januar) after a break of close to 20 year. In 1970, there were a total of a planned attacks on US bases.

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In 1970, there were a total of a planned attacks on US bases

bahn, the opening of an addition to 29 March a bomb demolished the

STATE SECURITY

Bomb blasts at US base 'not a surprise'

Frankfurt,

On 12 April a raid on a US military train near Verden caused substantial damage to property. On 25 May a bomb set fire to a US military canteen in

In every case except the helicopter self-styled Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility, stating their motives as the struggle against US imperialists and solidarity with Red Army Fraction comrades in prison.

Revolutionary Cells also claimed responsibility for four raids in Frankfurt, Glessen and Garlstedt between 1976 and

In connection with this year's raids new name cropped uo that made security officials sit up and think. A Revolutionary Cell styled itself, in German, In the Heart of the Beast.

This seemed to bear out surmises that the culprits at least had connections or informers among the US forces in Ger-

The possibility was considered that a group calling itself Fight Back (in English) might be to blame, purportedly having been set up by US servicemen.

But US security authorities have yet to unearth detailed information proving that this clandestine organisation actually exists.

Members of the Baader-Meinhof checkpoint in Berlin and by classes seconds department of the US Members of the Baader-Meinhof group certainly were first in their time

ploded at the US labour exchange in to embark on the strategy of bomb-raiding US facilities in Germany.

In two May 1972 Baader-Meinhof raids three people were killed and five injured at the US headquarters in Heidelberg and a colonel killed and 13 peonle injured at a US corps HQ in Frank-

The Baader-Meinhof group wanted the raids to be understood as a protest against the US military commitment in

The latest series of raids, including Ramstein, is felt by security experts to be a bld by German terrorists to endear themselves to the disarmament and peace movement.

An official of the Verfassungsschutz. the Cologne-based domestic intelligence

verbal protests." He does not rule out the possibility that the raids are intended as a signal

and an offer of cooperation from the Red Army Fraction and the Revolutionary Cells to supporters of the disarmament movement who are disposed

> He will also not rule out, although he feels it is fairly unlikely, the possibility that the Ramstein raid was the handiwork of the extremist frings of the antineutron bomb movement itself.

"We know there are radical extremists

"They are people who are not prepared to make do with demonstrations and

among opponents of the Nato missiles modernisation and disarmament talks

decision and of the neutron bomb.

At the Federal public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe further raids on US facilities are expected.

German officials are surprised that their US counterparts failed to step up their security precautions after being tipped off that raids seemed to be plan-

Horst Zimmermann (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 1 September 1981)

Survey paints portrait of the right-wing extremist

p ight-wing extremist youngsters are the traditions of the Hitler regime. punctual, clean and orderly, not too bright at school as a rule but feel them- and anything but uniform, but what selves to be members of an elite.

but scorn for political parties and, at an and of a community of the people in advanced stage, advocate terrorism and the use of force.

Or so Frankfurt University experts conclude in a survey commissioned by the Bonn Interior Ministry. Their findings have been published in outline in

It is the first survey ever to deal in detail with the backgrounds, views and careers of militant right-wing activists and to evaluate them.

At considerable expense contact was made with many young neo-Nazis and comprehensive interviews were held to sound out their views and gain an insight into their personal and political development and into social and political conditions in their parental homes.

Thirty-two right-wing extremists aged, on average, 21 were questioned. What they had to say was compared with 25

court cases against 62 young people.

Their values were found to be based, in many ways, on Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest. He-man behaviour and attributes are cultivated to the point

Their political world view includes a flourishing and vehement German nationalism. Like their parents in most instances, they dismiss as historical legend the crimes committed under the segis of the Nazi regime.

Their : markedly hostile stillede towards things to for one on the World War II Allies and for another on migrant workers, to whom they are strongly opposed because of the threat they are felt to pose to the German way of life. -I At home their declared natural adver-

sary is the Left. Young Nazis are as disdainful of the established political parties and their supporters as Hitler was of democratic forces.

They feel a certain respect for leftwing militants, however, because they are prepared to fight.

not uniformly in favour of keeping up Toler and Continued on page Zing in anti-

Many of their views are wishy-washy they do have in common is a view of They reject foreigners, have nothing the community being run by an elite

views? Their homes are by no means markedly extremist in their right-wing attitudes and right-wing bias is not a reaction to particularly progressive or left-

An important factor that may encourage young people to adopt right-wing views is, however, the discrepancy between the official view of the Nazi era and the tales told by parents and grandparents, who tend to view the Third Re-

to be an insult since it reduces parents and grandparents to the role of either onlookers or accessories to Nazi crimes,

middle class, including skilled workers or their social equivalents.

geois values on subjects such as sexual morality, the need to perform well and

and failure at work.

They are young people who see no hopes or prospects for themselves in the foresecable future, so they decide to drop out in their own way.

the militant right-wing scene in unpolitical .- initially, They make, contact with Nazi circles via an interest in war stories. Luftwaffe planes and weapons in general.
They are attracted by the community

experience of belonging to a group, with the result that gloser ties are established.

objectives of right-wing groups begin to make their mark, their sucroundings ttend to encourage the youngsters in their views and it would diffile the

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would die round steeling is $m_{ij} \in \mathcal{M}_{ij}$ (e.g.) for p_i^{k} . What managed MMO to have up a to

which clashes of interest are resolved. How do youngsters arrive at these

ich through rose-tinted spectacles. The official version is eventually felt

They are almost all boys and lower

They are strongly influenced by bour-

They were, moreover, found to suffer from an above-average number of problems during puperty, such as conflicts at home, trouble at school, social isolation, difficulties in getting along with girls

Frequently their first encounter with

At this stage, when the language and

cify positive objectives. They are clearly There are no arguments put; forward

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19

DEVELOPMENT

ent in joint ventures.

citing a tour of Asia.

the two countries.

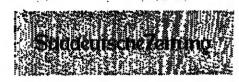
in of persuading German firms to

move was announced during a

Djakarta by the Bonn Economic

PINANCE

Sensitive antennae of a man with money to invest



Whenever the dollar or the price of gold rises, international money market pundits are quick to blame a crisis somewhere in the world.

Money is shy. And whenever price rises for gold or the dollar coincide with news of a crisis in, say, Poland and a possible invasion, investors in countries such as Germany feel that they must shift their money to a safer place.

Anxiety is a motivating force behind foreign investements by Western inves-

Switzerland is no longer considered the haven it once was. Investors now feel that it is in America where capital will survive storms in world politics.

This is how the situation is seen by those who earn their living by providing investment opportunities for capital.

They often mislead frightened Germans to invest their money in ventures they would not normally consider.

It is this type of shift in deposits that has created the term "capital flight".

Capital movements show a clear trend towards shifts abroad - especially to the United States. There is, for instance, the vortex created by high US interest rates. People who invested in US bonds or stock at a time when the dollar exchange rate was still low have benefited not only from the high interest rates but also from the steep rise in the dollar ex-

Within a short time the dollar rose

The reason for the ideological about-

the supply of public goods has reach-

ed saturation point. Instead, the tax-

payer, who has to put up with a stagnat-

ing economy, feels that the tax burden

Even if the national tax quota, in other

cent of GNP in the past 20 years:

the state is excessive.

involement by the state.

is becoming too heavy.

from DM1.80 to DM2.50, making for a 39 per cent profit on the exchange rate

This trend alone has led to a snowballing of transactions. It should also be taken into account that investments abroad are not always reported to the tax man at home and so bring a tax benefit on top of profits.

But this type of investment has nothing to do with a possible threat to this country due to political crises.

Ten years ago in 1971 Germans invested a total of DM26.4bn abroad. In 1980 this figure stood at DM98bn.

Granted, this includes private and public direct investments. Private portfolio investments alone - in other words. securities purchases — rose from DM12.5bn to DM40bn during the period under review.

Securities purchases in the United States alone have risen conspicuously since the mid-1970s: from DM2,7bn in 1974 to DM7.5bn last year. Of this amount, DM4,3bn (1979 DM2,5bn) was invested in dividend-bearing stock and DM3.1bn (2.8) in bonds.

1980 securities investments in EEC countries stood at close to DM13bn. Total investments, including equities and real estate, were almost DM30bn.

Other European countries accounted for a total of DM15.5bn in new investments, compared with investments in the USA (including industrial and real estate) of DM 13.8bn (14.8).

These capital movements, based on Bundesbank figures, belie the dramatic formulation of "capital flight".

This becomes even more obvious when matching these new investments

United States 157 Direct investment abroad totaled DM74.2bn at the end of 1980, including the following investment abroad DMbn figures in inquidual country France Minister, Count Lambsdorff, who

with the liquidation of investments. Private liquidations in the United States amounted to DM7.3bn (8.2) last year. DM4.9bn (3.6) was accounted for by portfolio liquidations of which DM4.1bn (3) were stocks.

This means that German investments in the USA remained unchanged in net terms, i.e. DM6.5bn (6.6).

Securities purchases on Wall Street. frequently made through German stock exchanges, increased by a mere DM2.6bn (primarily bonds) compared with DM1.6bn in 1979 and only DM506m in 1977.

In view of the enormous profit potential of dollar investments, this is relatively meagre, and there has been no change in the first half of 1981.

The banks are ill at ease in the face of the tide of foreign investments by Most of these investments are relative-

ly small amounts, mainly a few hundred thousand and rarely millions of doutschemarks.

There is much healthy gambling in-

stinct in this shifting of month sets and mechanical engineering eign countries — and this is one that is frequently overlooked.

Investors want to profit from the Lambsdorff is enthusiastic than the possibilities of Indonesia.

ment opportunities outside for the possibilities of Indonesia, ment opportunities outside for the heavily populated counconfines of the Federal Rapidia the group forming ASEAN—Germany. And why not? Peak the sloo includes Thailand, Singapore, like to pin their hopes on technic hillippines and Malaysia and is as novations see more opportunities and will alliance. It is the kyo and on Wall Street than after a synamic region in the area.

What it all boils down to it the distribution of the ASEAN countries Germans are making use of the in natural resources, but they also tunities provided by internation and growth rates of some 7 per conital movement is true in that the something the Western indus-

Capital movement is free in think - something the Western indus-

try, unlike in Italy where the shirt sations can only dream about capital is criminally prosented in politically stable.

France where people who mind being his talks with several Djakarta new Socialist regime have to at the members, Count Lambsdorff was secret capital movements to date that the Federal Republic of Gerforeign exchange laws.

All borders are open to the and his money. There is no m.

Continued from page 5

capital to flee since it is feet to separation to them; extremists are portunities where they petal the ejected, forced out on to a limb Wellen fell its the company of birds of a feat-

then often only a short step to "This massive amount of ment thy manipulated criminal behaviour. available to the state for the part themselves to be political soldiers. of its economic aims such a fell by want to prove their worth as ployment or structural change in the part of the group and even willing-

ecretary at the Interior Ministry, Schmücker himself: has always to survey shows that young people ed such contentions — and right; to dissuaded from right-wing extre-Even if the state holds a 40 pt to the state holds

Imberger Nachrichten, 29 August 1981)

Continued from page 6

mands of private business that i As IW sees it, the state quote the services free of cludes private payments that are the state."

ed through legislation. "It was feel of the state."

ed through legislation. "It was feel of the state."

ed through legislation. "It was feel of the state."

ed through legislation. "It was feel of the state." administrative services free of

Though the official state of imounted to DM42.8bn or 2.9 per cludes most social security continued (GNP), it excludes continued salary is state quota plus the turnover of which must be made by private to corporations, the legislated to their staff in case of illness at the private sector and the ternity leave.

These are expenditures which the private sector and the state has shifted from the social state has shifted from the social state in figure of close to 76 per state has shifted from the social state in figure of close to 76 per state has shifted from the social state influence.

1969 Act on Continued Parish is doubtlessly true in formal wages and Salaries.

Wages and Salaries.

In 1980 alone, this, according in the essence IW has failed to come figures, imposed a jurian of CNP of the fact that it uses the state

ventures and especially that of licensing Anton Hunger agreements has meanwhile risen by (Stutigarter Zeitung, 25 August 1981)

many was both a natural and a historic partner of Indonesia.

Indonesia looks for German firms

to take part in joint ventures

German goods were highly regarded and Indonesia considers Germany's vocational training system exemplary.

The Indonesian Investment Authority in Djakarta presented the German guests with a list of requests for the future economic cooperation between the two countries.

agency, the Indonesian Invest-Authority, has drawn up a list a The emphasis in the current fiveyear plan lies on the development of smphasis in Indonesia's current as plan is on the development of the metal and mechanical engineering industries, the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industries and of food produc-

> The Authority's chairman, Suhartoyo, said that his Authority intended to establish an agency in Frankfurt next month to German companies to enter into joint ventures.

His deputy, Mochtan, acted as a vanguard during a tour of West Germany in the spring when he tried to promote investments in his countries.

The Authority demonstrated its interest in German investments recently when it hired a German adviser to improve contacts with likely German com-

Indonesia considers the investment promotion conference which was held in Cologne last May and was organised jointly with the Federation of German Industris a resounding success.

More than 20 concrete plans are said to have been set in motion, and some of

them are nearing completion. In addition, a German-Indonesian cooperation deal for the development of Indonesian coal mining is already in

he almost total lack of East Block

North-South problems has come under

mic Affairs Minister, Count Lambsdorff.

by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Cuba and Vietnam.

Chamber of Commerce.

Half of Comecon's "meagre contribu-

Count Lambsdorff was speaking in

His address coincided with the 25th

Economic relations between India and

the Federal Republic of Germany have

not only greatly expanded since the es-tablishment of the Chamber in terms of

volume but also in terms of their struc-

In 1956, when the then Bonn Deputy

Chancellor Franz Blücher inaugurated

the Chamber, it was the first bilateral

Chamber of Commerce in India and the

first German institution of this nature in

There were those at the time who

considered it an extravagance to main-

tain such an institution since nobody

had anticipated the enormous develop-

The number of German-Indian joint

ment of German-Indian economic ties.

anniversary of the German-Indian

Bombay during a tour of Asian coun-

tion" went mainly to two countries,

contributions towards solving

commercial vehicle manufacturers who would invest in the development of an Indonesian industry of that nature.

Djakarta is also interested in German

A preliminary decision has already been made by the Bonn Research Ministry, which is to provide a DM30m subsidy for selected nuclear energy technology to the Siemens subsidiary Interatom for an Indonesian project.

The German company was successful against American, French and Canadian bidders although the German tender was almost twice as high. The Indonesians opted for the German bid due to the high standard of safety, says Count Lambsdorff, seconded by Indonesia's Technology Minister Habibie.

Habibie can look back on a remarkable career in the Federal Republic of Germany where he was a university professor and a manager in the aviation industry. He is now one of the most important assets in German-Indonesian rela-

The Asian Wall Street Journal describes him as a lobbyist of German business interests and head of the German mafia in the Djakarta government setupwhere he has replaced the American Berkeley mafia.

The fact is that, together with Habible, a whole generation of European and above all German-trained technocrats have risen to decision-making positions. Bonn has provided some DM2bn in

development aid to Indonesia since 1950. But since its new policy of concentrating development aid on the poorest countries, Indonesia no longer ranks at the head of the list.

Thanks to its own oil deposits, Indo-

nesia has been spared the drain on for-eign exchange that the oil bill causes

According to the East Asia Society in Hamburg, experts have a positive view on the economic position and the budg-

They add, however, that "the country would not be Indonesia if it could be assessed without ifs and buts. The seemingly positive picture of a growing and prosperous economy has its warts.

"Though the average per capita income has clearly risen in the past few years, at least one-third of the population living on the nation's 14,000 islands subsists below the absolute international poverty level. The visible prosperity in Diakarta and the luxury tourist hotels are only a tiny facet of Indonesian real-

Government efforts to promote German investments cannot gloss over the fact that friendly words are only one aspect of the business climate.

Unlike in Latin America, which has for many years been the main investment target of German business, there are no German colonies in South-East Asia and the way of life is essentially non-European.

Newcomers find it hard to adapt to Asian ways. And there is little encouragement in the fact that everything requires a great deal of time in view of the generally relaxed attitude.

The Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry is also disturbed by the fact that Indonesia insists that investors take indonesian partners with a minimum equity of 20 per cent to be extended to 51 per cent within 10 years.

Count Lambsdorff said in Dlakarta that there was nothing you could not talk about in Indonesia and that this included these investment provisions.

And as long as the Indonesian government retains these provisions the general euphoria must of necessity be

(Stuttgerter Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

merican economist John Kenneth Galbraith wrote in his The Affluent Dirigisme 'more extensive than Society that Western industrial societies are marked by "public poverty and priofficial figures say' He said that the state should be given

a greater share in the GNP. The mood in the United States - and not only there - has meanwhile chang-The study was made public just before the final and decisive cabinet meeted. The idea now is that the industrial countries are no longer plagued by an ings on the 1982 budget which is markundersupply with public goods but, as ed by the stiffest cutbacks in the history economist Willi Albers sees it, an over-

of the Federal Republic of Germany. IW economists now say that the state quota figure for last year, which was face is not so much the assumption that given as 47.1 per cent, is wrong.

The Cologne Institute defines the state quota as the ratio between overall state spending and GNP. Seen in this light, the true state quota was not 47.1

More than three-quarters of GNP is inus subject to the state's influence to the state, has remained remarkably the economy, according to IW.

stable in the Federal Republic of Ger- . If this contention were true, the busimany over the past 30 years and now ness community would have every reahovers around the 24 per cent mark, soson to be worried. cial security contributions show a mark- : IW therefore suggests that: "In view

ed rise from 9.2: per cent to 14.5 per of this ratio it is of paramount importance for the state to cut back on spend-Since the public does not differentiate ing and government influence in favour between tax and social security contribu- of more freedom for the private sector." markedly different state quota? The each hold 20 per cent. Hence the growing demand for less Federal Statistics Office defines the state The reason IW gives for his unortho-The Institute for the German Economy (IW) in Cologne, whose sympathies predominant task it is to provide a spenific type of service for the comlie with the employers, recently joined monweal and to finance these services year achieved a turnover of DM363bn or the discussion on "more or less state" athrough levies and taxes. 24.2 per cent of GNP, according to IW.

with a study on the state quota of GNP. "The term 'state' includes regional corporations and the social security system. It does not include subsidiary companies of the regional corporations and the social security system, regardless of their legal status.

The regional corporations thus, for statistical purposes, do not include such companies as municipal transport systems, harbour facilities, public housing companies and similar enterprises.

The IW economists, on the other hand, include these public enterprises in their figures. In 1979, there were 3,543 firms, including cornorations in which the public sector has a more than 50 per cent capital equity or voting

These companies include Salzgitter AG, which is 100-per-cent owned by the Federal government.

They also include Veba AG, in which Bonn has a stake of only 43.75 per centand the Volkswagen AG, in which tions it feels that the strain imposed by ... But how has IW arrived at such a Bonn and the state of Lower Saxony

as the "sum of all institutions whose dox approach is the extent of the "actual"

try," comment IW economists. Seen in this light, Volkswagen budiness,
Schmücker would be the chid entering won Schöler, parliamentary

of a government enterprise.

equity in VW, the company is suit purely commercial criteria, its mis being to make a profit.

Moreover, VW is comp other manufacturers and caned any public tasks even if the state vil to do so. And the same applies to

Though the official state

private sector. I'w economists at a measure of the supply of the In addition, I'w economists at a measure of the supply of the

Continued on page!

East Bloc aid scandalous heavy criticism from the Bonn Econo-- Lambsdorff He said it was "scandalous" that the total development aid by Comecon countries was not even half that given

many hundred percentage points. And the trade volume rose two-and-a-halffold during this period,

The volume of trade, which last year stood at DM2.5bn, is likely to top the DM3bn mark this year.

Figures for the first half of 1981 show a rise of Indian exports to this country by 15.3 per cent and - after a year of stagnation - a rise of German exports to India by more than 46 per cent.

There are now 121 joint ventures in operation. And with its 500 current Germany is India's third most important source of know-how (after Britain and the USA).

The Chamber liself now has 2,300 members and can look back on a phenomenal growth that necessitated the establishment of branches in Calcutta, New Delhi, Bangalore and other commercially important regions of India.

But nothing more tellingly illustrates the growth of German-Indian economic ties than the structural change in the trade between the two countries. In 1956, 46 per cent of Germany's imports from India was accounted for by raw materials. Finished products amounted to less than 0.5 per cent.

By 1980 there was a virtual reversal of this ratio: close to half (43 per cent) of India's exports to Germany consisted of finished products while raw materials accounted for only 5.2 per cent.

It was to this structural change globally - with all its positive and negative aspects that Count Lambsdorf pegged his address.

He stressed the necessity of an improved division of labour in view of the growing integration of developing countries into the world economy and called for preference systems along the lines of the Multifibre Agreement as an essential concession to be granted by the haves to the have-nots. By the same token, he rejected all attempts to solve the inequality of opportunity through central planning measures.

He also warned the developing countries of an "everything or nothing attiderstand that even highly industrialised nations are on occasion forced to introduce trade measures that would protect their "vulnerable flank."

Count Lambsdorff said compromise rather than confrontation was the key to progress in North-South matters.

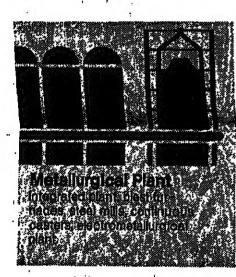
The minister called on India as one of the leading nations in the Group of 77 to show solidarity with the other oil-importing nations. He stressed that there could be no meaningful global dialogue without discussing the world's energy problems.

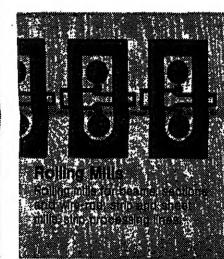
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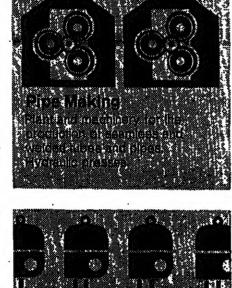
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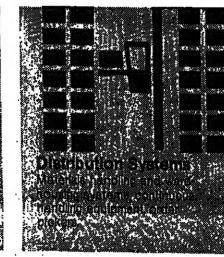
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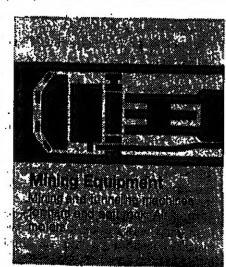
Machinery, Plants and Systems

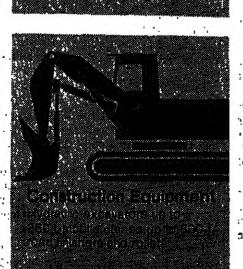


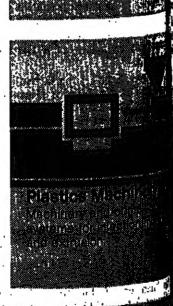










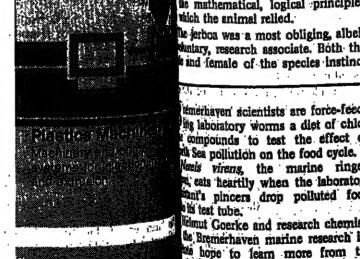


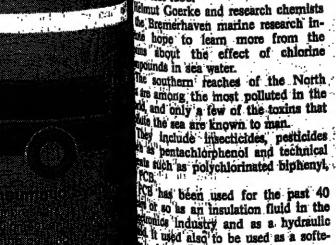


network and a future-

for new products.

Fed. Rep. of Germany





on automatic pilot always find the shortest way back is lair? Because it is a master mautician, say Munich behavioural re-

RESEARCH

Mannesmann Demag Be sarth's magnetic field. Your partner with exp. La desert rat is one of many animals

The rat scuttles home

rience in all matters of thich the least mistake can prove mechanical engineering for home fast. and plant construction then a predator is around it must

With a broad financial is it back to the lair even in the The ability to do so posed a scienbase, world-wide sales smoothern that is currently being of the Max Planck Ethology Insti-

development programme in Seewiesen, near Munich. More is to the jerboa itself. Mannesmann Demay Mile Jerboa, Max Planck ethologists Postfach 100141, D-4100 bits is single external pointer to guide it

is homing instinct. No matter how many twists and turns deer at may have made on its exit invariably finds the shortest

and since it does not rely on sunlight the eath's magnetism it must derive spilal information from storage of

folesor, Horst Mittelstaedt and his

stead of looking for sensory or mus cells they checked what infor-tion was gathered by the jerboa and it must be processed, in terms of ation theory and cybernetics, to

a other words, they were interested in the anatomical, functional detion of individual components but is mathematical, logical principles

itary, research associate. Both the and female of the species instinc-

seis virens, the marine ringed

eats heartily when the laboratory

ant's pincers drop polluted food

hope to learn more from the

about the effect of chlorine

The Seewiesen scientists used a turntable 1.3 metres in diameter with 48 holtholes around its perimeter, only one of which led to the lair.

A young rat was taken from the lair and placed on the turntable. It was then promptly and efficiently retrieved by one or other of its parents.

This test, repeated time and again, unearthed two facts. In homing, the jerboa measures both the angle of its change of direction and the distance it has already covered.

Scientists surmise that the desert rat registers changes of direction via the inner ear. On bends, sensory hairs in the inner ear are felt to be stimulated by a

They are even vaguer as to how the jerboa keeps track of distance. Maybe it uses feelers in the joints or muscles or registers its number and length of paces.

Professor Mittelstaedt's staff drew up a mathematical model the jerboa must use unless it has even more roundabout ways of working out where it is. It must work out the sine and cosine

of every angle and continually add the two. The angle of each change of direction is expressed in terms of a rectangle, and the two sides are added together to make an ever larger rectangle.

When a hasty retreat is called for, all the jerboa has to do is to head back down the hypotenuse until the distance is covered. Then it is back home.

This ability is not limited to the desert rat. Professor Mittelstaedt and his staff have found it in spiders that can find their way home from strange webs without outside assistance.

The Seewelsen ethologists now feel it is a talent the jerboa may share with many other animals, including the geese studied by Konrad Lorenz.

Humans too, they suspect, use the sine-cosine model, unconsciously of course. But further experiments must be conducted to show whether this is the

Worms help

expose

pollution cycle

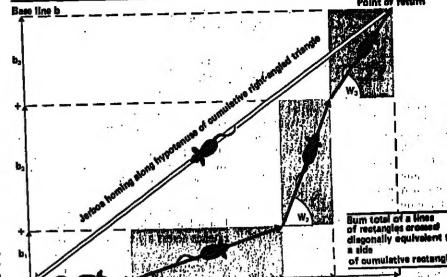
gerous concentration, experts say. Eating

regarded as harmless.

15 years ago PCB compounds alm to find out more about the laws of

fish with a low PCB count can also be

But the PCB, concentration grows



Ground water hygiene check plugged into tropical fish

L long have monitored the quality of ground water in Göppingen, near Stutt-

The experiment, in which interest has been shown all over the world, has proved entirely successful, says Wolfgang Berge, the man who launched it.

Herr Berge is head of Göppingen waterworks, which relies for 15 per cent of the town's water on ground water that gallery in the town centre.

but it is liable to pollution and could not possibly have been used with an easy conscience but for the round-the-clock

The fish that check the water's quality are Nile pike, which when healthy emit electricity. When they are poorly they

ropical fish two to three inches This will usually mean that the water gart, for the past three years.

seeps through the soil to an underground

It is the only local supply of water vigil maintained by his fish.

Tests with dyestuffs have shown that water from one direction can seep through to the gallery in a single day, whereas 50-day seepage is necessary to ensure that impurities are filtered out by

PCB enrichment via the food cycle, and this is why the ringed worms are being

retain up to 95 per cent of the toxin fed to them in doses of a millionth of a gram in their food.

The higher the biphenyl is clorinated, but it takes both time clean environment.

After PCB enrichment, worms are kept in PCB-free water. Medium-chlorinated PCB is 50-per-cent expelled after But the PCB concentration grows more dangerous as it progresses along the food chain Big fish eat little fish, and the toxin count increases in the process.

At the upper end of the food cycle large fish, birds and seals have been known to contain harmful levels of PCB hollution, as noted in a report to Bremen's department of the environment vesits ago.

The Bremeriaven research chemists are find out more about the laws of wo-and-athalf months.

The Bremerhaven scientists claim the so results are generally applicable. Similar findings were made when worms were experimentally kept in the Weser estuary for a period of several months.

By force-feeding, fesearch chemists hope to learn more about the effect of other environmental chemicals of the animal organism. Nils von Hakan

(Nilraberger Nachrichting, September 1981)

is polluted. The alarm is sounded via electrodes attached to the front of the aquarium where the fish stand guard. The pumps that pump the water to the surface can be switched off before

polluted water gets into the mains. The alarm has been sounded only once in three years, when the water was

found to contain a fair amount of chlorinated hydrocarbons used industrially as cleansing and degreasing agents. The concentration was below danger level but too high for the fish on duty,

Herr Berge says Göppingen water has always been pure. Danger levels have never been exceeded. When the fish were taken into service no-one expected

the alarm ever to be sounded. Three Nile pike currently taste the water, taking three-week turns. They are three of the dozen that have so far been

to deliver but cost a mere DM15, and one of the original fish is still in use.

One died on the job, one of old age (the Nile pike has a life-span of up to five years), four died in the aquarium where fish spend their off-duty leisure hours when a thermostat broke down and others have been loaned for experiments

The Göppingen fish test was originally to be patented but this proyed too

The interest shown in the technique has been widespread and constant. Sixty German and foreign newspapers have carried reports on the experiment over the past three years:

On a dozen occasions Herr Berge has been interviewed on radio and TV. Nile pike have checked the water supply in Ulm for 18 months.

Zurich waterworks and the Thames Valley water board have shown interest in the scheme, as have research facilities in industry, at universities, nuclear research institutes and local suthority health departments.

The fish, are even starring in a PhD thesis in progress at Munich University.

(Stutteparter Zeltuns, 1 September 1981)

19

Opera house show gets a rerun after 100 years

Frankfurt yesterday took possession of one of the most magnificent works of contemporary architecture and one of the finest theatres in Europe." the leader-writer wrote.

"Community spirit of a kind that could hardly be found in a finer or purer form has provided the city with a monument that belits it."

These stirring words were penned about the new opera house 101 years ago for the Frankfurter Zeitung. The opening ceremony was attended by the Kalser.

ten this year, because Frankfurt again has a new opera house.

The original was gutted during a bombing raid in 1944.

Now it has been rebuilt. The opening ceremony was one of the most impressive ceremonies devoted to a work of architecture since the war.

The original building was in luxurious high renaissance style. The Kaiser is reputed to have said only Frankfurt could afford anything like it.

For more than 30 years after the air raids smoke-marked windowless ruins with the trees growing out of rubble-filled cellars testified to wartime destruc-

The new building symbolises something different: the renaissance of the old in the spirit of a new age.

history repeated. The opera house again testifies to community spirit in a manner similar to that in which 67 citizens of Frankfurt donated 480,000 gulden

(about 850,000 marks) a century ago.

Again the people of Frankfurt felt
the financial sacrifice was worthwhile and obliged reluctant politicians to rebuild the opera house.

As recently as in 1965 Rudi Arndt the Social Democratic Finance Minister of Hesse, promised to pay a cool million to anyone who was prepared to demolish what was left of the Alte Oper.

But-Dynamite Rudi, as he was dubbed in Frankfurt, had to abandon the plan. In the most successful civic campaign conducted in post-war Germany the people of Prankfurt raised DM15m towards the cost of reconstruction.

By 1976 Herr Arndt, then Frankfurt's Oberburgermeister, was able to start the ball rolling for the actual work of rebuilding the opera house.

Now the work has been completed Frankfurt folk are dazzled and proud of the result, which, like its illustrious pre-

Seldom can a contemporary work of architecture have attracted such droves of admirers, and it is easy to see why.

What Frankfurt has built over a period, of five years is the costliest, most spectacular and superb work of communal architecture since the war.

Munich's Nationaltheater, painstakingly restored in its lush, original decor with 2,000 seats and the largest stage in Europe, cost DM60m in 1963.

Frankfurt's Alte Oper, rebuilt, as happens, not as an opera house but as a concert and conference hall, seems likely to have cost DM160m. The final figure could well be as much as DM190m.

It comprises four halls, the largest seating 2,500. The world's most famous

Conferences, banquets and balls will also be held, and even pop and jazz festivals. There will be something for everyone, it is confidently expected.

Flanked by fountains, acacia and Jananese cherry trees, the long, cream-cooured building in Savonnières limestone

Many-armed candelabras cast in Hungary are stationed like a guard of honour at a respectful distace. Rounded arches are the hallmark of the windows and

foyer building is towered over by the gable of the main building. tall. on which a new Pegasus, the work of sculptor Georg Hüter, rides.

The exterior is richly decorated, with statues, pillars and ramps to give the building a festive look.

Every aspect of the exterior, down to the merest detail, has been modelled on the plans and drawings of Berlin architect Richard Lucae, 1829-1877.

So is the vestibule in stucco lustro, reflecting granite and Spanish marble and its exquisite plaster-of-Paris stucco ceil-

The historic foyer with its luxurious decor in stuccoed marble, gold paint and oils is strictly in accordance with Lucae's original, of which in some cases only

A century after the original building was commissioned, artisans and artists of today have recreated the architectural ideas of a bygone age with such masstery, demonstrating skills that seemed to

Yet only the outer shell of the building is modelled on its predecessor. In-side it is a completely independent, selfcontained reinforced concrete frame.

It is a house within a house, and inside it are the concert and assembly halls, the cloakrooms, a post office and bank and administrative quarters.

Architects Braun & Schlockermann Heinrich Keilholz and Jörg Husmann of the Alte Oper project group have packed this interior structure with a plethora

TV studios, wireless translation: facilities. recording . itstudios. and even the layout using adjustable polooks like a gigantic musical: instrument, clad in red-brown Tabasco mahogany sanelling. From the back row of the gallery to the organ above the stage the distance is 65 metres, yet the view is so good that even



Converted theatre finishes Berlin culture budget

he new home of West Berlin L Schaublihne am Halleschen Ufer has been completed after nearly three years

For over a decade the Hallesches Ufer building has been a makeshift.

The new premises, a stone's throw from the Kurfürstendamm, are Erich Mendelsohn's building on Lehniner Platz, built in 1928 but badly damaged in the war and since poorly repaired.

So stand by for the new name, shortly to blaze from the building in neon: Schaubühne am Lehniner Platz.

It would be the last major contribution the city could afford to make to the theatre, said Arts and Science Senator Wilhelm A. Kewenig, whose budget has

Without the usual ceremony, at the beginning of a press conference, he handed over the new building to theatrical managers Jürgen Schitthelm and Klaus Weiffenbach and the Schaubühne

The building originally designed by Erich Mendelsohn in his distinctive late-20s style for the Universum cinema is

From its off-Kurfürstendamm site it

North German or Brandenbur It has been restored but had age

be relocated and redesigned, with to controversy and disputes will It being an unlisted building but deniable architectural interest.

The interior has been comple designed, with all the divides being taken out to make up it

multi-purpose hall seating up to A With partitions rolled down the three auditoriums of different in theory three plays could be play

This, however, is most unlike. are only 31 permanent member

and auditorium. The audience d anywhere. The action and the so could move from one auditors

By way of improvisation that the move has in fact been expen with at the Spandau film studes Shakospearean theme, It was her

The side walls, the interior of



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MEDICINE

Why ill people refuse their medicine

Many people under intensive medical calcare have a cavalier approach they disregarded it altogether. towards medicine prescribed for them.

In many cases they make light of their condition and ignore symptoms that should frighten them.

The psychological explanation: a cover up to hide great fear and anxiety.

These are the findings of a study involving 259 patients, 140 in intensive care and 119 who had heart trouble. The study was made by Dr. B. F.

Knapp of Glessen University.

In the group of heart patients, 72 per cent said that they had been thoroughly informed about their illness but only 50 per cent knew that their genetic predisposition placed them in particular leo-

80 per cent had faith in their doctor and in the treatment prescribed by him: and almost everybody had a favourable

Yet only 28 per cent actually followed

Theatre

Continued from page 10

anatomy, a feature of film history so called because it was how medical students could look down on their lecturer dissecting corpses.

Is this the shape of things to come? Maybe, and oddly enough for a building that as recently as in 1975 was on offer as a site suitable for demolition and de-

Since it never has been listed as of architectural interest it could only too easily have been converted into a supermarket or an Eros-Center.

The rear auditorium has already been prepared for performances of the Schaubthne version of Oresteia, the one where the audience perches uncomfortably on flat stairs instead of seats.

It was a nine-hour mammoth production at Hallesches Ufer and is being repeated unchanged. The mobile stage on which Agamemnon and Cassandra. hideously murdered by Clytemnestra, roll in is at the ready.

19

MA

Jürgen Beckelmann

Divorce is frequently not a new beginning. A great many divorcees

end in a psychiatric ward or commit

There are considerably more divorcees

in psychiatric wards than their propor-

there are more divorced men than

This suggests that marriage has a

women as inpatients in hospital wards.

tion of the population.

than other people.

The results concerning medication were somewhat better: 59 per cent said that they took the drugs as prescribed although 71 per cent were convinced of

Many patients thus minimise the risks and endanger their prospects of a cure. Cooperation by the patient can evi-

dently not be improved by providing him with full information — at least not

Considerable success has, however, been achieved by making the patient an active part of the doctor's diagnostic and therapeutic programme.

Successes here are particularly conspicuous in the case of patients with hypertension who are made to measure their own blood pressure and so keep a

In psychology, nothing happens by chance. This mises the question as to why certain patients disregard the advice of doctors.

Dr Knapp considers that this is due to the suppression of the patient's own vulnerability, and thus his fear, on the one hand, and rage on the other.

The rage results from aggressions due to the frustration that goes with illness ("there must be somebody who is to blame for my sickness and the injury to my ego").

Moreover, every patient attributes a different meaning to his illness, depending on his personal background. This can lead to subconscious opposition to

Patients with ego disorders are particularly susceptible to such opposition to reatment which psychoanalysts call a "negative therapeutic reaction" and which is the biggest obstacle to restoring the health of such patients.

This negative reaction expresses itself in a deterioration of the general condition although it should have improved.

It has to do with a "negative transference" which usually goes hand in hand with a negative attitude towards the parents (primarily the mother) during

This leads to a clash between the de-(Numberger Nachrichten, 24 August 1981). Sire to have somebody to cling to and

deep-rooted mistrust in doctor-patient re-

The doctor, on the other hand, too readily believes in positive transference, thinking that the patient considers him his protector and thus a good person.

He does not realise that the patient can also experience his doctor as an evil mother figure that wants to cement his

Only once this subconscious motivation on the part of the patient has been dealt with will the cooperativeness of the chronically ill and particularly endangered patient improve. W. Cyran

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1981)

Deaf and blind learn at zoo

oologist-teacher Joachim Hassfur-Lither of the Hanover Zoo has devised a method of helping children who are deaf and blind rid themselves of their fear of animals.

In guided tours of the zoo, he gently takes the child's hand and makes it stroke an animal so that the child can feel the texture of the fur or a bird's

"Deaf-blind children have a great fear of animals," says Hassfurther. He now hopes that his special guided tours will

"By touching the animals the children can feel the difference between the feathers of a penguin and the coat of a raccoon or rabbit. They learn what the skin of an elephant or a walrus feels like and their sense of touch tells them how a snake moves."

To show the children how a bird flies, Joachim Hassfurther ties a string to the leg: of a pigeon and lets the child hold the other end, enabling it to feel how the bird soars.

Since many of these children are very tense when first visiting a zoo, the Hanover Zoo intends to introduce a special programme this autumn and arrange re-

Once every few months several groups of five to ten children will spend a week at the zoo and have bodily contact with a wide range of animals.

A teacher at the Hanover Centre for the Deaf-Blind says: "After a week the children will know by the smell whether they are in a monkey cage or among reptiles, and the sounds made by the animals with enable the blind to identify the individual species.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 August 1981)

sky of the Central Institute for Mental Health in Mannheim, there are six times

as many as there should be, statistically. The risk of psychological disorders after a divorce affects all age groups.

The hospital stay of divorced people is The most frequent disorders among longer than that of others and they go divorced people are depression (affecting primarily women), alcoholism (prito hospital more frequently. marily men) and sexual aberrations. They are also quicker to take drugs

In addition, there are conspicuous dif-(and in some instances single) opposite ferences depending on the sex; while women are treated more frequently,

except those under 30 where widowed

cide than divorcees.

Professor Bojanovsky writes in the medical journal Fortschritte der Medizin: "Here, too, men seem more protected in marriage and therefore more frequently respond to a divorce by committing suiamong divorced men in the first six months following separation."

mortality rate (from causes other than than among the married. Here, too, divorced men are more affected than divorced women.

than suicide) homicide, accident, cirrhosis of the liver, lung cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases are much more prevalent among divorced. than among married people, - in other words, disorders and fatalities that are linked to emotional factors.

Cost of ulcanducation

- time and Commercial performance in jeopardy

puodenal and stomach ulcans, for 10 million lost working in the Federal Republic of 10 Nachrichten, the weekly news year in the Federal Republic of 10 Nachrichten, the weekly news

According to the Hamburg ares, is full of situations vacant, of the state health insurance is the holiday season. They accounted for 12.5 per Dasseldorf publishers can afford to disabilities among the insural and a bumper issue every week, so age group between 20 and 60.

age group between 20 and 60.

The average length of illness is a system and staff consultant and staff consultant and system and sys

people are particularly susception interest and people are particularly susception in the proper physician and give prospects in a Germany bereft of are needed for the proper physician sectors there is only one appropriate of the storage and set to every four jobs on offer, and inflammations of the stomachyal

erosion of the stomach and in the to every four jobs on offer, and Swemberg chamber has little doubt

Generally, stomach ulcen out is to blame for a state of affairs the balance between the natural to be between the natural tive mechanisms and acid or process in world markets.

The healthy stomach wall what opposition to technology, while resists such attacks by digent a school reforms have enabled Ulcers occur only when the ratio opt out of a career in technologual has been damaged in cost before they realised what the choice another. The damaged in the latest what the choice another the realised what the choice another the damaged in the latest what the choice another the damaged in the latest what the choice are the latest wall when the latest wall was a latest wall when the choice wall has been damaged in the latest wall when the latest wall was a latest wall when the latest wall was a latest wall when the latest wall was a latest wall another. The damage can be detroited.

sistent spaces in small blood that the argument is outlined in such sistent sopastne mucous membrant country is on the brink of plunging lack of oxygen. it into the Stone Age merely because

Such spasms are particularly in times of emotional stress, be Reinhard Schramm, VDI official re-overwork. Cigarette smoking a Reinhard Schramm, VDI official reoverwork. Cigarette smoking at cause oxygen shortages and a the condition, says one theor. Ret are many other theories, or d says that the ulcer is due to the man

direct civilisation diseases that que society and its sum of the day ern society and its way of like pi certain role.

Since ulcers are more comm some families than in other, it is rally assumed that there is a less element involved. Diet, the way of life and poths.

stress can also have an imput occurrence and frequency of he Thus, for instance, ulcers for rably more common in souther

tries due to their spicier food! Non-smokers are much less than smokers. But little is known the actual factors that cause types of ulcer. Some doctors hormone gastrin which stimule secretion of digestive juices; but

Strict diet and medication pl roles in treatment.

Three types of drugs are us cids to neutralise digestive ceptor blockers that block the of acid; and drugs to improve tance of the muobus membrate gestive juices. Surgery is a last red Modern medicine now hopes on a new drug called which covers the ulcer disall with

tective layer. Due to the special propt drug, this protective layer preven from affecting the mucous i - not only mechanically but b cally as well.

This leads to a rapid healing patient feels better. Konrad Müller-Chia because of shortage of engineers'

tion, sounds a more reassuring note: "No reliable forecasts are yet available on the likely demand for engineers in the decade to come."

As recently as in 1975 the Battelle Institute in Frankfurt forecast a surplus of 20,000 engineers by 1981 and 60,000 engineers too many by the end of the

The exact opposite has happened, as Professor Wolfgang Wild, vice-chancellor of Munich University of Technology, recently noted.

He reckons there is a shortage of 15,000 to 20,000 engineers at present, but given a total of over 650,000 engineers this can hardly be said to be unduly alarming.

Hesse's Social Democratic Education Minister Hans Krollmann recently crowed that the number of applicants for places at engineering colleges in his state had increased by a quarter within a

This winter semester more than 5,000 engineering students would like to enrol in Hesse alone.

Over the past five years the number of engineering students has increased by 20,000 to nearly 185,000, he said.

Technological debate may be full of concern for ecological considerations but the number of engineering students has not declined. What has happened is that school-

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Amount of the second of the

An extraction of Biother State of Access

sponsible for training and further educa- leavers and trades college graduates are now being asked in greater detail than used to be the case what their motives

are for the careers they have chosen. Motives are even more likely to be questioned so that educational planners can find out why certain careers rate low

The Bavarian Institute of University Research and Planning, for instance, has polled the class of '81, submitting questionnaires to 20 per cent of this sum-

mer's Bavarian school-leavers. Surprisingly, neither mistrust of technology nor fear of a tough course of study have any real effect on the choice of career. Individual inclination is what

mostly counts. If school were only to interest more pupils in scientific problems, Professor Wild surmises, more school-leavers might opt for a technical career.

University Information Systems of Hanover are planning a major survey to probe the motives that underly schoolleavers' choice of career.

The polisters have been commissioned by the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft, Essen, to send out 5,000 questionnaires.

They will ask young people about the pros and cons of studying engineering. Many experts from both university and industry have also been asked for their views on the subject.

Project manager Foad Kazemzadeh would prefer not to talk in terms of hostility toward technology. "Scepticism about technology would be more to the point," he says.

Initial findings of the Hanover project are expected to be available next May, but Kazemzadeh currently feels past forecasts on career prospects are why there have been fewer engineering students in recent years.

Talk of an imminent surplus of 60,000 engineering graduates is obviously going to discourage would-be students, he says. So they opt for economics or sociology instead.

The Hanover project has unearthed other facts too. There appear to have been enormous structural changes at universities and technical colleges over

the past few years. At the West Berlin University of Technology, for instance, classical courses of study such as mechanical engineering or electrical engineering are nowhere near as popular as they used to

The subjects in demand these days are environmental studies, landscape planning, town planning, energy studies

and process engineering.
In Berlin limits have had to be imposed on the number of students enrolling for courses in town and country planning and environmental studies.

At Aachen University of Technology courses are on average reported to be operating at 92 per cent of student capacity, but the percentage varies, so

changes are being considered. An option that is being seriously considered is practised at Zurich University of Technology, where engineering students can take an arts subject as a sub-

sidiary subject. The demand for engineering courses in Zurich has increased by more than 10 per cent since this change was introduced. In Aachen nearly 12,500 engineering students are currently preparing for exams, or 3,000 more than five years ago.

Herr Schramm reckons there will continue to be about 22,000 engineering graduates a year, with the result that the number of qualified engineers will be at least maintained until the turn of the

Yet at VDI head office in Düsseldorf there are still worried frowns about the regional differences in supply and

Maybe greater mobility among engineers would be the answer, but engineers have never been noted for career mobility, according to Manager Magazin. Horst Rademacher

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 August 1981)

Tougher university entrance qualifications predicted

man universities now statistics reveal that the student population is likely to peak much later than expected.

Figures submitted to the Standing Conference of Land Education Ministers suggest that the number of undergraduates is not likely to decline until the . The peak, roughly 1.3 million stu-

dents, is now expected to come in 1989. It would stay at this level for a few 1,040,000 in the mid-90s. But this forecast is based on the as-

sumption that the average length of time it takes to complete a university course is reduced to the target levels currently envisaged. "Were it to prove impossible to reduce the length of time students spend

at university to an average five-and-ahalf years, the figures forecast would need to be increased." The forecast is based on clear facts about the number of school-leavers and others who can be expected to qualify

for university entrance. In the long term the numbers of

F ven tougher university entrance qualifications seem inevitable at Gerqualifications should be higher than has been expected in the past.

There have been unforeseen changes in the senior school sector, in other words, more youngsters have stayed on to take university entrance examinations. The statisticians no more than hint at

the consequences for educational planners: "This makes it essential to reconsider measures to ensure an adequate supply of university places in the light of an ongoing heavy demand in the

This being so, there is only one after native to building more universities: imposing tougher entry restrictions.

In the GDR one would-be university student in five can expect to be unable to study his or her chosen subject.

According to Lausitzer Rundschau, the Cottbus, GDR, daily newspaper, the subjects in which the most applicants are turned down are human and yeterinary medicine, pharmacy, psychology, law,

foreign trade and architecture.
Yet places go begging in technical subjects, economics and certain branches

Treating the victims of divorce

more beneficial effect on men than on

Experts attribute this primarily to the negative aspects in the woman's social

Divorced people are also more susceptible to schizophrenia than their married

Divorcees are also more prone to suicide than widowed, married or single people. This applies to all age groups

people are more likely to commit sui-

American statistics show that the suicide) is greater among divorced people.

Among the causes of death (other

(Nordwest Zellung, 18 August 1981) (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 Au

IN MEDICINE

Why ill people refuse their medicine

M any people under intensive medical cal care have a cavalier approach they disregarded it altogether. towards medicine prescribed for them.

In many cases they make light of their condition and ignore symptoms that should frighten them.

The psychological explanation: a cover up to hide great fear and anxiety. . These are the findings of a study in-

volving 259 patients, 140 in intensive care and 119 who had heart trouble. . The study was made by Dr. B. F. Knapp of Glessen University.

In the group of heart patients, 72 per cent said that they had been thoroughly Informed about their illness but only 50 per cent knew that their genetic predisposition placed them in particular jeo-

80 per cent had faith in their doctor and in the treatment prescribed by him; and almost everybody had a favourable

Yet only 28 per cent actually followed

Theatre

Continued from page 10

anatomy, a feature of film history 'so called because it was how medical students could look down on their lecturer dissecting corpses.

Is this the shape of things to come? Maybe, and oddly enough for a building that as recently as in 1975 was on differ as a site suitable for demolition and development.

Since it never has been listed as of ar-. chitectural interest it could only too easilv have been converted into a supermarket or an Eros-Center.

The rear auditorium has aiready been prepared for performances of the Schaubuline version of Oresteia, the one where the audience perches uncomfortably on flat stairs instead of seats.

It was a nine-hour mammoth production at Hallesches Ufer and is being repeated unchanged. The mobile stage on which Agamemnon and Cassandra. hideously murdered by Clytemnestra,

The results concerning medication were somewhat better: 59 per cent said that they took the drugs as prescribed although 71 per cent were convinced of their effectiveness.

Many patients thus minimise the risks and endanger their prospects of a cure. Cooperation by the patient can evi-

dently not be improved by providing him with full information - at least not

Considerable success has, however, been achieved by making the patient an active part of the doctor's diagnostic and therapeutic programme.

Successes here are particularly conspicuous in the case of patients with hypertension who are made to measure their own blood pressure and so keep a check on it.

In psychology, nothing happens by chance. This raises the question as to why certain patients disregard the advice

Dr Knapp considers that this is due to the suppression of the patient's own ity, and thus his fear, on the one hand, and rage on the other.

The rage results from aggressions due to the frustration that goes with illness ("there must be somebody who is to blame for my sickness and the injury to my ego").

Moreover, every patient attributes a ing on his personal background. This can lead to subconscious opposition to

Patients with ego disorders are particularly susceptible to such opposition to treatment which psychoanalysts call a "negative therapeutic reaction" and which is the biggest obstacle to restoring the health of such patients.

This negative reaction expresses itself in a deterioration of the general condition although it should have improved.

It has to do with a "negative transference" which usually goes hand in hand with a negative attitude towards the parents (primarily the mother) during child hood.

This leads to a clash between the de-(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 August 1981), Sire to have somebody to cling to and deep-rooted mistrust in doctor-patient re-

The doctor, on the other hand, too readily believes in positive transference. thinking that the patient considers him his protector and thus a good person.

He does not realise that the patient can also experience his doctor as an evil mother figure that wants to cement his

Only once this subconscious motivation on the part of the patient has been dealt with will the cooperativeness of the chronically ill and particularly endangered patient improve. W. Cyran

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1981) Deaf and blind learn at zoo

oologist-teacher Joachim Hassfurther of the Hanover Zoo has devised a method of helping children who are deaf and blind rid themselves of their fear of animals.

In guided tours of the zoo, he gently takes the child's hand and makes it stroke an animal so that the child can feel the texture of the fur or a bird's

"Deaf-blind children have a great fear of animals," says Hassfurther. He now hopes that his special guided tours will

"By touching the animals the children feel the difference between the feathers of a penguin and the coat of a raccoon or rabbit. They learn what the skin of an elephant or a walrus feels like and their sense of touch tells them how a snake moves."

To show the children how a bird flies. loachim Hassfurther ties a string to the leg of a pigeon and lets the child hold the other end, enabling it to feel how the bird soars.

Since many of these children are very tense when first visiting a zoo, the Hanover Zoo intends to introduce a special programme this autumn and arrange regular visits.

Once every few months several groups of five to ten children will spend a week at the zoo and have bodily contact with a wide range of animals,

A teacher at the Hanover Centre for the Deaf-Blind says: "After a week the children will know by the smell whether they are in a monkey cage or among reptiles, and the sounds made by the animals with enable the blind to identify the individual species,

victims

According to Professor Jiri Boland sky of the Central Institute for Mental Health in Mannheim, there are six times as many as there should be, statistically,

The risk of psychological disorders after a divorce affects all age groups. The hospital stay of divorced people is longer than that of others and they go to hospital more frequently.

than other people.

there are more divorced men than

of divorce

women. Experts attribute this primarily to the

The most frequent disorders among divorced people are depression (affect-

tible to schizophrenia than their married (and in some instances single) opposite numbers.

Divorces are also more prone to suicide than widowed, married or single people. This applies to all age groups This suggests that marriage has a except those under 30 where widowed

people are more likely to commit sulcide than divorcees.

Professor Bojanovsky writes in the medical journal Fortschritte der Medizin: "Here, too, men seem more protected in marriage and therefore more frequently respond to a divorce by committing suiamong divorced men in the first six months following separation."

than among the married. Here, too, divorced men are more affected than divorced women.

sis of the liver, lung cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases are much more prevalent among divorced linked to emotional factors.

Cost of ulcanducation

per in the Federal Republic of Di Nachrichten, the weekly news ny.

According to the Hamban the Hamban the proper of the Society of German they accounted for 12.5 proper of the holiday season.

Disselder publishers can afford to out a bumper issue every week, so age group between 20 and 60.

The average length of illness to advertise for qualified engineers.

inflammations of the stomschold

walls. The result is holes.

tive mechanisms and acid a propertie in world markets.

another. The damage can be as the sistent spasms in small blow must terms that one is led to believe that crode the nuccous membrane country is on the brink of plunging

overwork. Cigarette smoking o cause oxygen shortages and 4 the condition, says one theer Mi are many other theories, or di says that the vicer is due to the more ing of gall.

Both types of ulcers are enless direct civilisation diseases (m) ern society and its way of it pl certain role.

Since ulcers are more amen some families than in other is rally assumed that there is a lest element involved.

Diet, the way of life and pother stress can also have an impact occurrence and frequency of hells Thus, for instance, vices from

rably more common in squitten tries due to their spicier fodd; Non-smokers are much les a than smokers. But little is kinds the actual factors that cause types of ulcer. Some doctors hormone gastrin which stimuli secretion of digestive juices but

Strict diet and medication pla

Three types of drugs at de roles in treatment. cids to neutralise digesti ceptor blookers that blook the of sold; and drugs to improved gestive juices. Surgery is a last of Modern medicine now hopes on a new drug called

tective layer. Due to the special propert drug, this protective layer profrom affecting the mucous - not only mechanically cally as well.

This leads to a rapid he patient feels better. Konrad Müller-Chip (Hannoversohe Aligemeiner 78 A

- time and Commercial performance in jeopardy because of shortage of engineers'

The average length of illness to advertise for qualified engineers.

days for duodenal ulcers and makes are going, even to engineering to advertise fresh out of college, at princetriang salaries of DM4,500 a month, 1975. Stomach ulcers are usually as a vily does demand outstrip the inflammations of the stomach.

inflammations of the stomached bineers are such rare birds that the people are particularly susceptibilities are such rare birds that the result is damage to the more characteristic forms of brane covering the stomached stry has the gloomiest visions of Surplus acid, pepsin and play prospects in a Germany bereft of are needed for the proper photographs skills.

The proper photographs were sectors there is only one appropriate of the digestive but and to every four jobs on offer, and

erosion of the stomach and its to every four jobs on offer, and Nuremberg chamber has little doubt Generally, stomach ulcen our is to blame for a state of affairs the balance between the natural properties the country's ability to

her opposition to technology, while The healthy stomach will reflect opposition to technology, white resists such attacks by diguing a school reforms have enabled ulcers occur only when the trade on to opt out of a career in technological has been damaged in our tables.

Such spasms are particularly at the Stone Age merely because in times of emotional stress to Reinhard Schramm, VDI official reoverwork. Cigarette smoking of Reinhard Schramm, VDI official re-

tion, sounds a more reassuring note:

"No reliable forecasts are yet available on the likely demand for engineers in the decade to come."

As recently as in 1975 the Battelle Institute in Frankfurt forecast a surplus of 20,000 engineers by 1981 and 60,000 engineers too many by the end of the

The exact opposite has happened, as Professor Wolfgang Wild, vice-chancellor of Munich University of Technology. recently noted.

He reckons there is a shortage of 15,000 to 20,000 engineers at present, but given a total of over 650,000 engineers this can hardly be said to be unduly alarming. Hesse's Social Democratic Education

Minister Hans Krollmann recently crowed that the number of applicants for places at engineering colleges in his state had increased by a quarter within a

This winter semester more than 5,000 engineering students would like to enrol in Hesse alone.

Over the past five years the number engineering students has increased by 20,000 to nearly 185,000, he said.

Technological debate may be full of concern for ecological considerations but the number of engineering students has not declined.

What has happened is that school-

sponsible for training and further educa- leavers and trades college graduates are now being asked in greater detail than used to be the case what their motives are for the careers they have chosen.

Motives are even more likely to be questioned so that educational planners can find out why certain careers rate low

The Bayarian Institute of University Research and Planning, for instance, has polled the class of '81, submitting questionnaires to 20 per cent of this summer's Bavarian school-leavers.

Surprisingly, neither mistrust of technology nor fear of a tough course of study have any real effect on the choice of career, Individual inclination is what mostly counts.

If school were only to interest more pupils in scientific problems, Professor Wild surmises, more school-leavers might opt for a technical career.

University Information Systems of Hanover are planning a major survey to probe the motives that underly schoolleavers' choice of career.

The pollsters have been commissioned by the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft, Essen, to send out 5,000

They will ask young people about the pros and cons of studying engineering. Many experts from both university and industry have also been asked for their

views on the subject. Project manager Foad Kazemzadeh would prefer not to talk in terms of hostility toward technology. "Scepticism about technology would be more to the point," he says.

Initial findings of the Hanover project are expected to be available next May, but Kazemzadeh currently feels past forecasts on career prospects are why there have been fewer engineering students in recent years.

60,000 engineering graduates is obviously going to discourage would-be students, he says. So they opt for economics or sociology instead.

Talk of an imminent surplus of

The Hanover project has unearthed other facts too. There appear to have been enormous structural changes at universities and technical colleges over the past few years.

At the West Berlin University of Technology, for instance, classical courses of study such as mechanical engineering or electrical engineering are nowhere near as popular as they used to

The subjects in demand these days are environmental studies, landscape planning town planning energy studies

and process engineering.

In Berlin limits have had to be imposed on the number of students enrolling for courses in town and country planning and environmental studies.

At Aachen University of Technology courses are on average reported to be operating at 92 per cent of student capacity, but the percentage varies, so changes are being considered.

An option that is being seriously considered is practised at Zurich University of Technology, where engineering students can take an arts subject as a subsidiary subject.

The demand for engineering courses in Zurich has increased by more than 10 per cent since this change was introduced. In Aachen nearly 12,500 engineering students are currently preparing for exams, or 3.000 more than five years ago.

Herr Schramm reckons there will continue to be about 22,000 engineering graduates a year, with the result that the number of qualified engineers will be at least maintained until the turn of the

Yet at VDI head office in Dusseldori there are still worried frowns about the regional differences in supply and

Maybe greater mobility among engineers would be the answer, but engineers have never been noted for career mobility, according to Manager Magazin. Horst Rademacher

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 August 1981)

Tougher university entrance qualifications predicted

man universities now statistics reveal that the student population is likely to peak much later than expected.

Figures submitted to the Standing Conference of Land Education Ministers suggest that the number of undergraduates is not likely to decline, until the The peak, roughly 1.3 million stu-

dents, is now expected to come in 1989. It, would stay at this level for a few 1.040.000 in the mid-90s.

But this forecast is based on the assumption that the average length of time it takes to complete a university course is reduced to the target levels currently envisaged. Were it to prove impossible to re-

duce the length of time students spend at university to an average five-and-ahalf years, the figures forecast would need to be increased."

The forecast is based on clear facts about the number of school-leavers and others who can be expected to qualify for university entrance, ...

In the long term the numbers of

E ven tougher university entrance qualifications seem inevitable at Gerqualifications should be higher than has been expected in the past.

There have been unforeseen changes in the senior school sector, in other words, more youngsters have stayed on to take university entrance examinations. The statisticians no more than hint at

the consequences for educational planners; This makes it essential to reconsider measures to ensure an adequate supply of university places in the light of an ongoing heavy demand in the

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to study his or her chosen subject. According to Lausitzer Rundschau, the Cottbus, GDR, daily newspaper, the subjects in which the most applicants are turned down are human and veterinary

medicine, pharmacy, psychology, law, foreign trade and architecture.
Yet: places go begging in technical subjects, economics and certain branches

(Hamburger Abendhlatt, 20 August 1981)

19 roll in is at the ready. Divorce is frequently not a new beginning A great many divorcees end in a psychiatric ward or commit There are considerably more divorcees in psychiatric wards than their proportion of the population.

They are also quicker to take drugs

In addition, there are conspicuous differences depending on the sex: while women are treated more frequently, women as inpatients in hospital wards.

Treating the

more beneficial effect on men than on

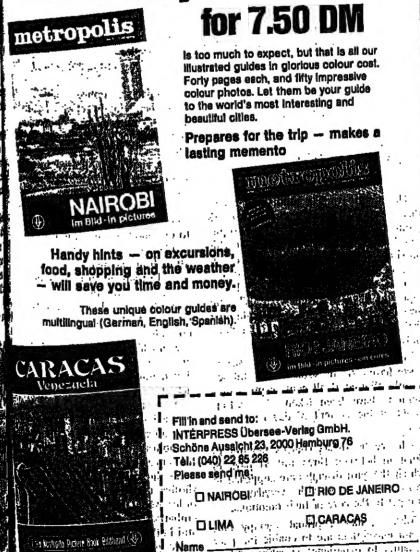
negative aspects in the woman's social

ing primarily women), alcoholism (primarily men) and sexual aberrations. Divorced people are also more suscep-

American statistics show that the mortality rate (from causes other than suicide) is greater among divorced people

Among the causes of death (other than suicide) homicide, accident, cirrhothan among married people - in other words, disorders and fatalities that are

(Nordwest Zeltung, 18 August 1981)



Town

The holiday of a lifetime

dia and in cultural

life." Female ambi-

women's literature.

everyday life.

tion is thus to be kept at bay and

women are not to measure their own

"Not every woman's diary is a literary

masterpiece, and we should strive more

for quality and demand more of our-

selves rather than go along with the

Emma has so far weathered all storms.

The issues of the first four years have

just been published as a paperback and

they show that the women's struggle is

no longer a tug-of-war over who is to

and that a sense of humour is still the

"Yet being a woman only is no pro-

gramme for me," says Alice Schwarzer.

speaking on behalf of womanhood as a

Hans-Jochen Kaffsack

(Mannheimer Morgen, 22 August 1981)

best weapon for committed feminists.

h the dishes and who is to dry them

achievements by those of men.

Feminist issue 'not over who does the dishes'



The feminist struggle against sexism goes on, 10 years after the modern feminist movement established itself in Germany at a congress in 1971.

There is even a counter movement which is "nothing but the old variety of femininity." according to West Germany's foremost women's libber, 38-year-old Alice Schwarzer.

Schwarzer, a journalist and since 1977 editor-in-chief of the vaunted and much-maligned feminist magazine, Emma, is sceptical about the move-

She says motherhood is again surrounded with a mystique and that the media are again resorting to sexist repor-

ting.
Fashions are "again degrading women and making them sex objects.

Continued from page 10

from the back the stage looks close enough to reach out and grasp.

Mayor Walter Wallmann has said the new Alte Oper symbolises a new approach to the arts. He would like it to counteract the city's "Mainhattan" image of steel and concrete.

He will hear nothing of the expense having been inordinate: "The Alte Oper is a community responsibility of prime importance. It represents something with which the people of Frankfurt can

Dankwart Guratzsch (Die Welt, 29 August 1981)

"They are dictating shoes, for instance, which a man would not even walk to the lavatory in."

On the plus side there have, over the past 10 years, been a number of spectacular campaigns in support of abortion, against male violence and to help the social position of working women.

Projects such as homes for battered women have mushroomed.

However, Schwarzer says that "the position of committed and militant woman is tougher today than a few years ago."

The feminist movement had lost some of its unity.

Has the new zeitgeist, coupled with unemployment and angst, now made even those who once fought for women's lib withdraw into their private sphere and into a new wave of tender-

"Granted," says Schwarzer, "there are a few men who have mended their ways. It is also true that the emancipation of women is irreversible because they have acquired a new consciousness.

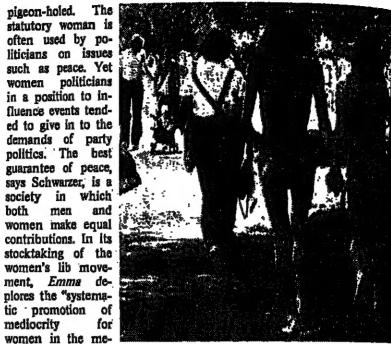
"There is now too much solidarity among women who had previously seen another woman only as a rival; they've learned to think and emancipation has affected their lives."

Schwarzer says that love and the latest Nato decision to boost its Euromissiles must be discussed because women and their centres are in danger of becoming

There is no longer a uniform women's movement.

"I can no longer subscribe to everything that goes under the name of feminism. But that's all right by with me," she says.

She has fears about women getting



The bare facts are a tourist attraction. Afterwards, his dark blue jer-

Cheeky chapsi

the park

male dictators of fashion," says a critical Taked people have become to Munich's top tourist attracted Schwarzer about the new boom in The German Museum and the What women need is heroines in the brauhaus are still at the top of h gue, but the parks where mind k way men have heros - especially in ans turn out to soak up the summer are not far behind. Despite rumour-mongers, Schwarzer's

Bus tours include the species and photographers can't si chance to record the action. The sport official tourist office has r. officially acknowledged the attract
And what do the locals think?

retha Adler, 71, is all for it. "I enjoy looking at the low is bodies," she said.

However, the Council d'Ch takes a slightly more stiff attack demanded that "the naked diget removed immediately and built hererell ... too embitious to lose. and for all."

But deterrent action might

Munich's police chief, Munich's police chief, Passarelli Schreiber, says action spined Passarelli people could expose policent le icule and lead the situation b in lable escalation". His view is supported by of F

woman from a fountain.

to everybody's amusement.

Munich newspapers.

A 16-year-old girl from nothing style wrestlers for years.

varia: "In Nuremberg where I is to the name indicates he is don't have anything like this I is thorn, although he and his brother great that things are so expense blee in Ludwigshafen when he six the family was a so expense to the

Press spokesman Gunther Worksterst.

reautions have been taken, the participants of the current 31-day course are told.

The centre offers courses ranging in duration between three and 31 days in which the guru disciples are supposed to learn how to cope with everyday stress and get to the core of their emotions.

Massage, dance, primal therapy and group encounters are to enable the participants to experience situations "they have never been faced with before."

Press spokesman Gunther would take action that Deputy Mayor Leb average to the core of the current 31-day course are stressed that Deputy Mayor Leb average to the current 31-day course are tolded had already replied to the core of the was Catholics' demands, he had already replied to the left shoulder and the tolerance and opposed any policing that the guardians of the left shoulder and the tolerance and opposed to the left shoulder and the tolerance and opposed any policing that the guardians of the left shoulder and the left shoulder and the tolerance and opposed any policing that the guardians of the left shoulder and the left shoulder and the left shoulder and the tolerance and opposed any policing that the guardians of the left shoulder and the left shoulder an

reners that have become and the state is an administrative officer modern day cannot be restored to the shafen's municipal sports decree from above.

Willy Hambard Management of the state of the shafen's municipal sports decree from above.

utzke's fourth European roller-skating title

Butzke has won the Euromoller skating title for the

21-year-old from Bremerhaven a dose of gastric flu to add file to his collection, which inix German and two world cham-

ims the result was in doubt un-

won the set piece event and it freestyle exercise and had to the free choice discipline to

hathed in sweat, his blond hair, but these are hardly the words of a young man brimful of self-confidence. thinning was glued to his scalp final bow seemed to cost his last

ns unable this time to muster

engaging smile that might

100

greater self-assurance. This sudden note of uncertainty was intensified minutes before he took to the rink by the sparking performance of Joschim Helmle from Heilbronn.

And one might reasonably have ex-

pected someone with 11 titles to show

wring the last drop of goodwill from the

It took this final discipline to clinch

It was a far cry from the many previ-

victory, and the strain was unmistakable.

ous occasions he had risen to so magni-

ficently. Not even his technique, nor-

He had been troubled by gastric 'flu

all day, but the physical strain was ac-

companied by a mental one, and it, in

the final analysis, was the greater of the

"It ought to do the trick." he said be-

forehand of the final showing by which

he intended to clinch his title. So it did.

maily his forte, was impeccable.

Helmle was given a rousing hand by the gallery and responded to this encouragement with a freestyle display that may have lacked Butzke's technical maturity and routine but sparkled with temperament and artistry.

Where Helmle is an artist, Butzke is an artisan: accurate, reliable and impecc-

As a rule he has no trouble in performing three treble jumps and in the flip, his hardest jump, he could even af-ford a fall, being the only roller skater in the world to even risk it.

Butzke found it difficult to create this feeling of excitement in the audience.

Yet this fault was somehow symbolic, specially in view of what Butzke had to say for himself.

"I'll carry on skating for another year," he says, "but I shall probably call it a day." Also: "I'd sooner quit before I am beaten." He seems suddenly inhibited by the

fear of defeat. Until now Thomas Nieder and Joachim Helmle have been no threat to Butzke's precision. This precision was invariably given

higher ratings by the jury than the dancing aspect at which others were better. But there now seems to be a trend towards artistic expression.

The emphasis is already on art in ice skating and it looks like gaining the upper hand in roller skating too. This is ed news for Butzke, whose strong point is athletics, as it were.

"In the past," he says, "my performance improved year by year." He cerainly worked hard, training up to five hours a day to get better.

"The competition always kept me on my toes," he adds. But now he finds the going tougher and more tiring. He no longer wants to outpace the rest, knowing they will catch up sooner or later.

, F. 3. V 100 3.7

But he is still ahead of them, right at the top, and he hopes to stay there until winter. The he is due to finish his term with the Bundeswehr at Warendorf, Westphalia, and enrol as a student.

He feels he will not be able to combine top-flight sport and study. "I am not one for doing things by halves," he

So retirement is only a matter of time. and he intends to retire as reigning champion. He has grown accustomed to success and would hate to retire a beat-Bernd Seitur

she could train properly yet have leisure

But she refused, insisting on learning

a trade. She won her world champion-

ship title on a Friday and started work

as a trainee pharmacist's assistant the

So how does she manage to put in

the 50 to 60 kilometres of training a day

she needs? The pharmacist closes two

hours for lunch and there are the even-

time of her own too.

following Tuesday.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 August 1981)

16-year-old German, Ute Enze-A nauer, is the new women's world road cycling champion. She won the title over four laps of a 13.4-kilometre mountain course in Prague in a dramatic

With one and a half kilometres still to go, 18 riders were still in the running, but the Russian team looked to be in the best position. All slx members were still in the race, including Galina Tsare-va, who has won six world track sprinting titles.

As they reached the crest of the final hill, 500 metres from the finish, a Swedish rider, Marianne Berglund, broke

away.
The Russians followed, but just as they were getting ready for the final sprint, a tiny figure dressed in white shot through the pack to take the lead -

Tsareva gave chase on Enzenauer's right. Joanne Longo (France) and Connie Carpenter (USA) battled desperately

It took the jury 10 minutes to decide that the German girl had won in a photo finish - by the width of a tyre. Longo was second and Carpenter third,

Ludwigshafen road haulier Alois Enzenauer was sitting at home eating a spaghetti meal he had prepared for himself when the telephone rang w news. It was the chairman of his daughter's cycling club ringing to tell him that Ute had just won.

Twenty minutes later the news came through on the maio. The newscaster mispronounced the name but there could no longer be any doubt as to the

The Enzenauers are not a cycling fa-

Her brother Thomas started the cycling craze Last year he came third in the national championships on the tandem Uncle Kurt encouraged Ute to emulate

"What he can do you can too," said her uncle. That was eight years ago. She

the world



ings as well. She went through a critical period two years ago when her friend Martina kept saying: "Give up cycling. You never have time for anything else." It was a temptation, of course, and

Ute, 14 was undecided, even though she was already being paid DM200 a month as a grant by the Sports Ald Foundation.

Thomas, who realised how good his sister was, spent hours telling her: "Ute you can knock stuffing out of the lot of them. You'd be a fool to call it a day." He was right.

She was as surprised as anyone to have made it to the top so young. "I was actually thinking in terms of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics."

His daughter's cycling is an expensive lobby for Alois Enzenauer, who runs a fleet of two 38-tonne lorries. The entire family goes off the races every Sunday.

He estimates he logs 20,000 kilometres a 300 diesel, which is DM3,000 in fuel ear driving UIB ard alone, but now his daughter is world. champion he can expect race organisers at least to pay travel expenses.

Racing cyclists often take pep pills of one kind or another. Even juniors have been caught out in drug checks. Does the thought never worry Alois Enzonauer?

"Wouldn't have the stuff in the house," he says. "A couple of hours before the race Ute eats a schnitzel or half a chicken. That does you a power of Wolfgang Goiz

(Welt am Sonntag, 30 August 1981)

Hallertau, Bavaria's hops growing region, has a new attraction — if attraction is the word.

Since July, when Bhagwan decided to seek a haven in America and left his saffron-clad disciples in the lurch in their Poona paradise in India, an ever growing number of his 200,000 followers have sought a new home in Margarethenried near Freising in Upper Baya-

2

EM

The Centre for Individual and Social Therapy in Margarethenried, already the biggest ashram in Europe, is now preparing to accommodate the tide of homeless Sannvaging

"In the past six months, we have had a real invasion here," says Shreyas, a member of the "family" in charge of

The Poona branch in the quaint Bavarian village is now preparing to expand its facilities and hopes to achieve a turnover of more than DM4m this year, compared with DM1.6m in 1980.

The horseshoe shaped estate with its inner courtyard full of flowers, a goldfish pond, a biological vegetable garden and meadows started out as an artists' colony in the early 1970s.

Bhagwan disciple, the owners decided to go to Poona in 1975 and returned to (Westerners must first get rid of their Bavaria with instructions to found a new aggressions, Bhagwan says, before they

Strict diet, meditation and sex for DM80 a day

tween 6 and 15 followers of the god. The family has meanwhile grown to 30 adults and 8 children; and up to 100 guests can be accommodated for a daily fee of DM80. Incidentally, they get along splendidly with their rural neigh-

The daily routine is strict and the hierarchy equally so.

The days are regulated by a cast iron bell said to date back to Luther's day. The daily schedule starts with mediation between 6 and 7a.m., broken up by breathing exercises and sometimes screaming and dancing.

Then come recorded messages from the Bhagwan himself.

This is followed by showers and a communal breakfast. Apart from a twohour lunch break, the members work until sundown.

But following the suggestion of 'a ... After an hour of dancing and listencan calm down) the Sannyasins are Until six months ago, the meditation permitted to go to the chema or a discentre in Margarethenried housed be- cotheque. The American St.

The Centre runs a publishing house that prints and records the Bhagwan's pronouncements, a clothing boutique, laundries and therapy groups. All this provides plenty of work for the members of the family, who are aged between 2 and 55 and whose idyllic life is supervised by "department heads" who owe their positions to the simple fact that they are equipped with the "lust

have never been faced with before." ...

and love" needed for the task. Love is the essence of the ashram just returned from holiday. It aid in 1978 won the senior title drawn into silence in the large at the European championships naked facts. is only allowed if all contraceptive pre- naked facts.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 29 August 1981)

Despite injury pins the best

His view is supported by 000 Phonweight wrestler Pasquale Pa-man who did try and remon 1 will from Ludwigshafen won the "Why don't you come in if pure European championship title he something from me?" she tausid a Gothenburg last April. down in Oslo in August to add

o everybody's amusement.

The subject has been sind a 24, weighs 125 pounds, and has tes of the country's best Gracco-t on her left.

h family were naturalised in 1972. Munich's Mayor, Erich Kies, the loids three national titles as a

Ute, 16, takes on





Ute Enzenauer, ... caught them all by surentered for a track race and came second at her first attempt.

champion and, of course, champ. thing," her father recalls, "we were worried. She had high fever and convulsions. We thought she was going to have a stroke and die."

But she didn't. From then on her childhood was without problems. She was good at school, finishing this summer with average grades of 1.4. She grew ambitious, both in sport and at school. "She was shy really," her fa-

her says, "and it took cycling to give her the confidence to speak up." Once she had finished school her fatther offered to let her stay at home so